HOOVER

De Vita Moribus Poesi Quinti

Horati Flacci Testimonia

Veterum Praecipue Ipsius Horati

Classics

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DE VITA MORIBUS POESI QUINTI HORATI FLACCI TESTIMONIA VETERUM PRAECIPUE IPSIUS HORATI

BY

ADA VIOLA HOOVER
B. S. Carthage College, 1911

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

IN THE CLASSICS

IN

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

June 1 1902

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Miss Ada Viola Hoover

ENTITLED De Vita Moribus Poesi Quinti Horatii Flacci Testimonia Veterum, praecipue ipsius Horati.

BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE

DEGREE OF Master of Arts

W. A. McLaughlin
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H. V. Canter

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INTRODUCTION.

These 'testimonia veterum' of the life and works of Horace may be of interest to students of Horace, in that they furnish a collection from all ancient sources, as complete as possible, of everything pertaining to the subject.

The principal sources are what Horace tells of himself in his own works (Horatius Carmina, ed. maior Fr. Vollmer. 1907) and Suetonius' life of Horace. (Suetoni Vita Horati, Fr. Vollmer, ed. maior, Horatius Carmina p. 3 sq.) Seutonius drew from other sources besides the works of Horace, such as the letters of Augustus and Maecenas, for his 'vita' and in some cases added the untrustworthy gossip of his time. Both of the above named works have been quoted entire.

In addition to these the scholia of Porphyrio (Porfyrio, commentum in Horatium Flaccum ed. A. Holder 1894.) who was a scholar early in the third century, have been used, wherever they add anything at all to the text. Likewise the Pseudacron scholia (Pseudacronis Scholia in Hor. Vetustiora, ed. O. Keller, 1904) are quoted occasionally more because they help explain certain passages than because they add much that is new. These latter scholia are the work of several scholars, the earliest of whom was Acron. He has been rather uncertainly placed about the end of the second century. The rest of the authors are undoubtedly very much later and draw largely from Porphyrio for their subject matter.

All available Latin authors have been examined by indices and wherever any statement adds to or confirms what is

already known this too will be found in this collection. However where Horace is merely quoted, as in the Latin grammarians for example, it seemed unprofitable to note such places here.

The traditional order for the works of Horace has been followed in the quotations even tho it conflicts greatly with the time sequence. This has been done because there could be no absolutely consistent time sequence used, owing to the impossibility of dating many of the poems definitely. For those who are acquainted with Horace this variance will present no difficulties and to others this will be a matter of little or no interest.

For the bibliographies cited here M. Schanz (Muller's Handbuch VIII-II-I p. 133 f.) has been largely followed. All the literature on the subject that was accessible has been examined and considered in connection with the subject. Besides the general bibliography on the life of Horace, bibliographies under the various headings have also been added in the notes at the bottom of the page.

This thesis has been prepared under the direction and with the assistance of Prof. W. A. Oldfather.

a. V. H.

Outline.

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II De Poesi
Nomina Generum poesis
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I DE VITA AC MORIBUS.

Nomen

Carmen composuit Q. Hor[at]ius Flaccus. Th. Mommsen. Commentarium Ludorum Saecularium Quintorum. Ephem. Epigr. VIII (1899) p. 225 sq. line 149.

Quinte. Serm. 2-6-37
Vatis Horati. Carm. 4-6-44; Horatius, Epist. 1-14-5;
Flacco. Epod. 15-12; Flacci, Serm. 2-1-18;
Q. Horatius Flaccus. Suetoni Vita Horati, ed Fr. Vollmer (1907) Horatius Carmina p. 5. l. 1.
Horatius. Ovid, T. 4-10-49. ed. Riese (1871) V. 3.
Flaccus. Persius, Satura 1-116. ed. Nemethy 1903

Dies Natalis

O nata mecum consule Manlio.[1] Carm. 3-21-1.
tu vina Torquato[1] move consule pressa meo. Epod. 13-6.
me quater undenos sciat implevisse decembris,
collegam Lepidum[2] quo dunit Lollius anno. Epist. 1-20-27 sq.
natus est VI idus decembris L. Cotta et L. Torquato consulibus. Sueton. ed. Vollmer. p. 7. l. 26 sq.
Ann.Abr. 1956. Horatius Flaccus satyricus et lyricus poeta libertino parte Venusi nascitur. Eusebi chronicorum Canonum Liber. p.135[3]

Patria.

plectantur silvae Venusinae. Carm. 1-28-26 sq.
Porphyrio. Venusia colonia est inter Lucaniam et Apuliam patria poetae.
querceta Gargani laborant. Carm. 2-9-7.
Porphyrio. Garganus mons est Apuliae.
ne fabulosae Volture in Apulo
nutricis extra limina Pulliae.[4] Carm. 3-4-9 sq.
Porphyrio. Vultur mons est in Apulia, ubi dicit se poeta educatum a nutrice nomine Apuliae.
Pseudacron. Provinciae nomen pro nutricis posuit.
nidum Aceruntiae
saltusque Bantinos et arvom
pingue tenent humilis Forenti. Carm. 3-4-14 sq.
Porphyrio. Acheruntia[5] oppidum est Lucaniae, Banta est in Apulia. Ferente est in Lucania.
quidquid arat inpiger Apulus. Carm. 3-16-26.
qua violens obstrepit Aufidus. Carm. 3-30-10.
Porphyrio. Aufidus flumen Apuliae in qua Horatius natus est.
'Calabrae Pierides' Carm. 4-8-20.

1. L. Manlius Torquatus was consul 65 B. C.
2. Lollius and Lepidus were consuls 21 B. C.
3. See page 31.
4. The best manuscript tradition gives 'Pulliae'. The text of Porphyrio and Pseudacron represents an ancient corruption.
5. Acheruntia Bantia and Forentum are the modern Acerenza, Banzi and Forenza respectively.

Patria

Porphyrio. Sua vult intellegi Carmina. quia in urbe Venusina natus est, quae est in Calabria atque Apulia.
natus ad Aufidum Carm. 4-9-2.
sic triformis volvitur Aufidus
qui regna Dauni praefluit Apuli. Carm. 4-14-25 sq.
Porphyrio. Dauniae Camenae suae musae dicit Horatius, id est sui carminis si quidem Daunia Apulia est.
perusta solibus pernicis uxor Apuli. Epod. 2-42.
incipit ex illo mons is Apulia notos
ostentare mihi. Serm. 1-5-77
non ego circum
me Satureiano vectari rura caballa. Serm. 1-6-58 sq.
Pseudacron. Satureiani fundi in Apulia fertiles et equorum nobilium genitores.
sequor hunc, Lucanus an Apulus anceps
nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus,
missus ad hoc pulsis, vetus est ut fama, Sabellis,
quo ne per vacuom Romano incurreret hostis,
sive quod Apula gens seu quod Lucania bellum
incuteret violenta. Serm. 2-1-34 sq.
inopemque paterni
et laris et fundi.[1] Epist. 2-2-502 sq.
Q. Horatius Flaccus Venusinus. Sueton. ed. Vollmer p. 5-1.
nec minus in Calabra suspiciende lyra. Martial 5-30-2 ed. Friedlaender 1886.
lyrae Calabris. Martial-12-94-5.
haec ego non credam Venusinus digna Lucerna. Juvenal Sat-1-51- ed. Friedlaender 1895.
vel Calaber ille non dixit. Apollinaris Sidonius Epist. 1-11-1 ed. Mohr. 1895.
Venusina, Flacce, plectra ineptus exeras.
Apollinaris Sidonius Epist. 12-15-1

Parentes

ego pauperum
sanguis parentum Carm. 2-20-5 sq.
ex humili potens. Carm. 3-30-12.
Porphyrio. Gloriatur libertino patre natum se ad tantam claritatem studiorum pervenisse.
insuevit pater optimus hoc me. Serm. 1.-4-105.
ut me libertino patre natum. Sermi. 1-6-6.
nunc ad me redeo libertino patre natum
quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum. Serm. 1. 6-45 sq.
causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello. Serm. 1. 6-71.
ipse mihi custos incorruptissimos omnis. Serm. 1. 6-81.
olim si praeco parvus aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor
mercedes sequerer Serm. 1. 6-86 sq.

1. For the granting of Venusia to the veterans of the civil wars see App. Bk. 4 Ch. 1. sect. 3.

Parentes

Porphyrio. Coactor[1] argentarius scilicet coactor quod humile et turpissimum genus quaestus habebatur.
nil me paeniteat sanum patris huius, eoque
non, ut magna dolo factum negat esse suo pars,
quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes,[2]
sic me defendam. Serm. 1-6-89 sq.
me libertino natum patre et in tenui re
---- ut, quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas. Epist. 1-20-20 sq.
Sabellus[3]. Epist. 1-16-49. Sabella. Serm. 1-9-29. Sabellis. Serm 2-1-36

Q. Horatius Flaccus Venusinus, patre, ut ipse tradit, libertino et exactionum coactore, ut vero creditum est, salsamentario[4], cum illi quidam in altercatione exprob⟨r⟩asset 'quotiens ego vidi patrem tuum bracchio se emun-gentem'. Seuton. ed. Vollmer p. 5.

proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
versare glaebas et severae
matris ad arbitrium recisos
portare fustis. Carm. 3-6-38 sq.

1. Coactor. See Th. Mommsem. Hermes 12 (1877) p. 97.
*E. Caillemer, Nouvelle Revue 1 (1877) p. 397.
A. v Premerstein, Pauly-Wissowa Real Encycl. s. v. Auction.

2. This is the only reference to both parents of Horace.
3. According to Brugman 'Sabellus' (Epist. 1-6-49) means a Samnite coming from an original Safno-los=Samnium. In Epist. 1-16-49, Horace calls himself a Sabellus. Since he can not refer to his birth place nor as the meaning of the word indicates to his Sabine possessions, Sonnens-chein, Class. Rev. 12 (1898) p. 305 conjectures that Horace here refers to his nationality, and that his family may have been enslaved during the Samnite wars. This meaning of the word adds much significance to Sat. 1-9-24 and 2-1-36 also.
4. Kiessling, Q. Horatius Flaccus V 3 p. 254, 3rd edit. 1908.
A. Gercke, Neue Jahrb. fur das Klass. Altertum. 7(1901) p. 4.
*F. Fritzsche, Ausgabe des Lucian 22 p. 42.
*R. Heinze, Diss. Bonn, 1889 p. 5.
The above references show that the supposition, that the father of Horace was a salt fish dealer, is unfounded and that Seutonius has taken this from some earlier gossip. The expression itself seems to have been a common form of slander originating much earlier than Horace. See Ad C. Herennium Lib. IV cap. 54. ed. F. Marx 1894.
*Where references are starred they have been taken from the work on Horace by Schanz. Handbuch. der Kl. Altertumsw. VIII-2-1 p. 133 but are not found in the University libraries here.
5. Serm. 1-6-36 may possibly be a hint about Horace's own mother. Löschhorn in Wochenschr. fur Klass. Phil. 1907. p. 976 thinks that Carm. 3-6-38 sq. and Epod. 2-39 sq. paint the true picture.
*E. Rosenberg, Hor. Mutter. Monatsschr. fur Hoh Sch. 5.(1906) p. 645.

quodsi pudica mulier in partem iuvet
domum atque dulcis liberos,
Sabina qualis aut perusta solibus.
pernicis uxor Apuli,
sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum
lassi sub adventum viri. Epod. 2-39 sq.

Educatio Venusiae

pater ---
noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni
quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,
laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,
ibant octonos referentes idibus aeris. Serm. 1-6-72 sq.

Educatio Romae

sed puerum est ausus Romam portare docendum
artis, quae doceat quivis eques atque senator
semet prognatos. vestem servosque sequentis,
in magno ut populo, siqui vidisset, avita
ex re praeberi sumptus mihi crederet illos. Serm. 1-6-76 sq.
Romae nutriri mihi contigit atque doceri,
iratus Grais quantum nocuisset Achilles. Epist. 2-2-41 sq.

Educatio Athenis.

adiecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae,
scilicet ut vellem curvo dignoscere rectum
atque inter silvas Academi quaerere verum. Epist. 2-2-44 sq.
ingenium[1], sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas
et studiis annos septem dedit insenuitque
libris et curis, statica taciturnius exit
plerumque et risu populum quatit. Epist. 2-2-81 sq.

Studia Graeca[2]

nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere nec gravem
Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii
nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei
nec saevam Pelopis domum
conamur. Carm. 1-6-5 sq.
rhetor[3] comes Heliodorus
Graecorum longe doctissimus. Serm. 1-5-2 sq.
quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro?
Eupolin, Archilochum, comites educere tantos? Serm. 2-3-11 sq.

1. This is doubtless some person whom Horace saw while at Athens.
2. Horace's poetry is full of references to Greek mythology etc., showing how extensive his knowledge of Greek literature was. It seemed unprofitable to cite here any more than those above. For further references as to the influence of Greek authors see p. 34
3. Heliodorus and Horace were doubtless attracted to each other by their common interest in Greek literature.

quandoque[1] licebit nunc veterum libris---ducere---oblivia?
Serm. 2-6-60 sq.
Troiani belli scriptorem---relegi. Epist. 1-2-1.
doceri---iratus Grais quantum nocuisset Achilles. Epist. 2-2-42.

Educatio a Patre Suo.

insuevit pater optimus hoc me,
ut fugerem exemplis vitiorum quaeque notando.
cum me hortaretur, parce frugaliter atque
viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset. Serm. 1-4-105 sq.
aiebat, 'sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu
sit melius, causas reddet tibi; mi satis est si
traditum ab antiquis morem servare tuamque,
dum custodis eges, vitam famamque tueri
incolumem possem; simul ac duraverit aetas
membra animumque tuom, nabis sine cortice'. sic me
formabat puerum dictis et, sive iubebat
ut facerem quid, 'Habes auctorem, quo facias hoc'.
(unum ex iudicibus selectis obiciebat)
sive vetabat, 'an hoc inhonestum et inutile factu
necne sit addubites, flagret rumore malo cum
hic atque illo?' Serm. 1-4-115 sq.
pudicum
qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni
non solum facto, verum opprobio quoque turpi Serm. 1-6-82 sq.

Praeceptores

ipse mihi custos incorruptissimos omnis
circum doctores aderat. Serm. 1-6-81 sq.
memini quae plagosum mihi parvo
Orbilium dictare; Epist. 2-1-69 sq.
Orbilius-----fuit autem naturae acerbae, non modo in antisophistas quos omni in occasione laceravit, sed etiam in discipulos ut et Horatius significat plagosum eum apellans.
Seuton. de Grammaticus p. 261 l. 7 sq.
ed. Roth. 1904

Militia

nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium. Carm. 1-14-17.
Porphyrio. ecce hic manifeste ostendit se poeta partium Bruti fuisse.
Mollis columbas aut leporem citus
venator in campis nivalis
Haemoniae. Carm. 1-37-18 sq.
Pseudacron. Frigidae et nivosae Thraciae ab Haemo monte; ibi enim pugnatum est.
sit modus lasso maris et viarum
militaeque. Carm. 2-6-7 sq.
O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum .
deducte Bruto militiae duce. Carm. 2-7-1 sq.

1. 'Veterum libris' refers doubtless only to Greek works in the time of Horace.

Militia

tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
sensi relicta non bene parmula,[1]
cum fracta virtus, et minaces
turpe solum tetigere mento;
sed me per hostis Mercurius celer
denso paventem sustulit aere. Carm. 2-7-9 sq.
Porphyrio. Iucunde autem a Mercurio se sublatum de illa caede dicit, significans clam et quasi furto quodam se inde fugisse.
non me Philippis versa acies retro,
devota non extinxit arbor
nec Sicula Palinurus unda. Carm. 3-4-26 sq.
Porphyrio. Ostendit se etiam in mari circa Palinurum promunturium periclitatum.
Pseudacron. Promuncturium est Siciliae[2]---ubi redeuntem se Horatius de Macedonia periclitatum dixit.
utrumne iusse persequemur otium. Epod. 1-7.
Porphyrio. Iussi a te. Aut num quid a Caesare? Dicitur enim Caesar Augustus dedisse Horatio militiae vacationem, cum aliis negasset.
quod mihi pareret legio Romano tribuno. Serm 1-6-48.
proscripti Regis Rupili pus atque venenum. Serm. 1-7-1.
Porphyrio. Publius Rupilius---cum praeturam gereret, proscriptus a triumviris confugit ad Brutum et inter comites habitus est. Ibi militantem Horatium Flaccum iurgio lacessivit, propter quod amaritudinem stili poeta in eum strinxit.
Serm. 1-7-20 sq.[3]
Cassi Parmensi opuscula vincat. Epist. 1-4-3.
Porphyrio. Hic est Cassius qui in partibus Cassi et Bruti cum Horatio tri bunus mil itum militavit.
quid tibi visa Chios[4], Bullati; notaque Lesbos,
quid concinna Samos, quid Croesi regia Sardis,
Zmyrna quid et Colophon, maiora minorane fama? etc.
Epist. 1-11-1 sq.
dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato
civilisque rudem belli tulit aestus in arma
Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi. Epist. 2-2-46 sq.
bello Philippensi excitus a M. Bruto imperatore tribunus militum meruit victisque partibus venia inpertrata. Seuton. ed. Vollmer. p. 5
et tibi, Flacce, acies Bruti cassique secuto
carminis est auctor, qui fuit et Veniae. Apollinaris Sidonius ed. Mohr. 1895.

1. In answer to the assumption that Roman officers did not carry shields A. Ruppersberg, Philol. 68 N. F. 22 (1909) p. 523 shows that they did, and that therefore Horace may actually have left his behind at Philippi.
2. Pseudacron is wrong in placing this promontory in Sicily. It is on the southwestern coast of Italy.
3. This describes a scene Horace probably witnessed while in military service.
2. Horace speaks familiarly of these places and may have visited them while in the army of Brutus.

Scriptus Quaestorius

'de re communi scribae magna atque nova te
orabant hodie meminisses, Quinte, reverti.' Serm. 2-6-36 sq.
Porphyrio. Hoc loco significat se Horatius decuriam habuisse.
Pseudacron. hic ostendit se de decuria fuisse scribarum.
scriptum quaestorium comparavit. Seuton. ed Vollmer p. 5

Modus Vivendi Romae

quacumque libido est
incedo solus; percontor quanti holus ac far,
fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro
saepe forum, adsisto divinis, inde domum me
ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum;
cena ministratur pueris tribus et lapis albus
pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, adstat echinus
vilis, cum patera guttus, Campana supullex.
deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus mihi quod cras
surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se
voltum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.
ad quartum iaceo; post hanc vagor aut ego, lecto
aut scripto quo me tacitum iuvet, unguor olivo,
non quo fraudatis inmundus Natta lucernis.
ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum
admonuit, fugio campum lusumque trigonem.
pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani
ventre diem durare, domesticus otior. haec est
vita solutorum misera ambitione gravique; Serm. 1-6-111-sq.
Ibam forte via sacro, sicut meus est mos,
nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis;
accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum
arreptaque manu 'quid agis, dulcissime rerum?'
--- / --- / ---ego--- / --- / ---in aurem
dicere nescio quid puero. Serm. 1-9-1 sq.
Romae sponsorem me rapis. 'eia,
ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, urge.'
sive aquilo radit terras seu bruma nivalem
interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est.
postmodo quod mi obsit clare certumque locuto
luctandum in turba et facienda inuria tardis.
'quid tibi vis, insane, et quam rem agis?' inprobus urget
iratis precibus: 'tu pulses omne quod obstat,
ad Maecenantem memori si mente recurras.'
hoc iuvat et melli est, non mentiar, at simul atras
ventum est Esquilias, aliena negotia centum
per caput et circa saliunt latus. Serm. 2-6-23 sq.
iusserit ad se
Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire
convivam: "Nemon oleum fort ocius?' "ecquis
audit?" cum magno blateras clamore fugisque
Mulvius et scurrae, tibi non referende precati,
discedunt. Serm. 2-7-32 sq.
praeter cetera me Romaene poemata censes
scribere posse inter tot curas totque labores?
hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta relictis

Modus Vivendi Romae

omnibus officiis; cubat hic in colle Quirini,
hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque;
intervalla vides humane commoda. 'verum
purae sunt plateae, nihil ut meditantibus obstet.'
festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor,
torquet nunc lapidem nunc ingens machina tignum
tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris,
hoc rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus
i nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros. Epist. 2-2-65 sq.

Fundus Apud Sabinos[1]

mihi parva rura------
Parca non mendax dedit Carm. 2-16-37 sq.
satis beatus unicis Sabinis. Carm. 2-18-14.
cur valle permutem Sabina
divitias operiosiores? Carm. 3-1-47 sq.
purae rivos equae silvaque iugerum
paucorum et segetis certa fides meae
--- /---quamquam nec Calabrae mella ferunt apes
nec Laestrygonia Bacchus in amphora
languescit mihi nec pinguia Gallicis
crescunt vellera pascuis: Carm. 3-16-29 sq.
Faune,---per meos finis et aprica rura
lenis incedas. Carm. 3-18-1 sq.
O rus, quando ego te adspiciam quandoque licebit
nunc veterum libris nunc somno et inertibus horis
ducere sollicitae iucunda oblivia vitae?
O quando faba Pythagorae cognata simulque
uncta satis pingui ponentur holuscula lardo? Serm 2-6-6 sq.
Vilice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli
quem tu fastidis habitatum quinque focis et
quinque bonos solitum Variam demittere patres.[2] Epist. 1-14-1 sq.

1. Bibliography.
*F. N. Vz. Campenon. Untersuchungen uber das Landhaus des Horaz Französ. ubers. von A. G. Gebhardt, Leipzig 1826.
*W. Pfitzner, Ueber das sabin. Landgut des H., Parchim 1864.
*H. Stich, Blätter für das bay. Gymnasialschulw. 20 (1884) p. 416.
*A. Mazzolini, La villa de Q. Orazio Flacco, Revista di filol 19 (1891) p. 175
*E. C. Wickham, Ausg. 2, Oxford 1891.
N. Fritsch, Das horaz. Landgut, seine Lage and Beschaffenheit. Fleckeis. Jahrb. 151 (1895) p. 57.
*G. Sellin, Das sabinische Landgut des Horaz, Progr. Schwerin 1896.
* J. Dorsch, Bei Hor. in dem Sabinerbergen, Progr. Kaaden 1899 p. 25.
G. Boissier, Nouvelles promenades archeologiques, tr. by D. H Fisher London. 1896.
2. The Sabine estate seems to have been divided among five tenants before Horace himself received it.

Fundus Apud Sabinos

rure meo possum quidvis perferre patique Epist. 1-15-17.
scribitur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri.
continui nontes, ni diss ocientur opaca
valle[1] sed ut veniens dextrum latus adspiciat sol,
laevom discedens curru fugiente vaporet.
temperiem laudes. quid si rubicunda benigni
corna vepres et pruna ferant. Epist. 1-16-4 sq.
Vixit plurimum in secessu ruris sui Sabini. Seuton. ed Vollmer p.7

quo tempore et a quo fundus datus sit.

amphorae---institutae consule Tullo[2] Carm. 3-8-11 sq.
primum aedificas[3]. Serm. 2-3-308.
importuna tamen pauperies abest
nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges.[4] Carm. 3-16-37 sq.
satis superque me benignitas tua
ditavit. Epod. 1-31 sq.
rerum tutela mearum. Epist. 1-1-103.
tu me fecisti locupletem. Epist. 1-7-15.

domus

imminens villae tua pinus esto. Carm. 3-22-5.
ridet argento domus, ara castis
vincta verbenis avet immolato
spargier agno. Carm. 4-11-6 sq.
villa candens. Epod. 1-29.
voltus erat multa et praeclara minantis,
si vacuom tepido cepisset villula tecto. Serm. 2-3-9 sq.
vivere naturae si convenienter oportet.
ponendaeque domo quaerenda est area primum
novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Epist. 1-10-11 sq.

fons Bandusiae.

O fons Bandusiae splendidior vitro,
--- / --- / --- / --- / --- / --- / ---
te flagrantis atrox hora caniculae
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
fessis vomere tauris
praebes et pecori vago.

1. J. Sargeaunt, Class. Rev. 14 (1900) p. 427 understands by 'opaca valle' a lateral glen rather than the main valley.
2. Tullus was consul 33 B. C. Horace would doubtless bring out his oldest wine, made as soon as possible after receiving his Sabine estate.
3. This is a reference to building which Horace did on his Sabine estate. Since this Satire was written 33 B. C. the date of the gift was doubtless early in 33 B. C. or in 34 B. C.
4. This is direct evidence that Maecenas gave Horace the Sabine farm.

fons Bandusiae.

fies nobilium tu quoque fontium
me dicente cavis inpositam ilicem
saxis, unde loquaces
lymphae desiliunt tuae. Carm. 3-13-1 sq.
fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus. Epist. 1-16-12.

rivus

purae rivos aquae. Carm. 3-16-29.
addit opus pigro rivos, si decidit imber,
multa mole docendus aprico parcere prato. Epist. 1-14-29 sq.
cena brevis iuvat et prope rivom somnus in herba. Epist. 1-14-35.
fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus. Epist. 1-16-12.
me quotiens reficit gelidus Digentia rivos. Epist. 1-18-104.

hortus.

est in horto
Phylli, nectendis apium coronis,
est hederae vis multa. Carm. 4-11-2 sq.
et quod
angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uva. Epist. 1-14-22 sq.

greges

defendit aestatem capellis
usque meis pluviosque ventos. Carm. 1-17-3 sq.
olentis uxores mariti Carm. 1-17-7.
tu frigus amabile
fessis vomere tauris
praebes et pecori vago. Carm. 3-13-10 sq.
Faune--- / --- / ---abeasque parvis
aequos alumnis. Carm. 3-18-1 sq.
ludit herboso pecus omne campo. Carm. 3-18-9.
non ut iuvencis inligata pluribus
oratra nitantur meis
pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum
Lucana mutet pascuis. Epod. 1-25 sq.
pingue pecus domino facias. Serm. 2-6-14.
bovemque
disiunctum curas et strictis frondibus exples. Epist. 1-14-27 sq.
si quercus et ilex
multa fruge pecus---iuvet Epist. 1-16-10 sq.

servi

cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
cursitant mixtae pueris puellae. Carm. 4-11-9 sq.
Davos, amicum mancipium domino. Serm. 2-7-2
accedes opera agro nona Sabino! Serm. 2-7-118.
Pseudacron. Quasi octo servos Horatius in ergastula miserit agri Sabini.
Vilice silvarum. Epist. 1-14-1.

servi

invidet usum
lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus et horti. Epist. 1-14-41 sq.

silva

inpune tutum per nemus arbutos
quaerunt latentis et thyma deviae
olentis uxores mariti. Carm. 1-17-5 sq.
hic in reducta valle caniculae
vitabis aestuas. Carm. 1-17-18.
duces sub umbra. Carm. 1-17-22.
namque me silva lupus in Sabina
----fugit inermem. Carm. 1-22-8 sq.
agro qui statuit meo
te, triste lignum, caducum
in domini caput inmerentis. Carm. 2-13-10 sq.
me truncus inlapsus cerebro,
sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
dextro levasset. Carm. 2-17-27 sq.
silvaque iugerum paucorum. Carm. 3-16-29.
me dicente cavis inpositam ilicem
saxis. Carm. 3-13-14.
paulum silvae super his. Serm. 2-6-3.
si quercus et ilex---multa dominum iuvet umbra? Epist. 1-16-9.

In Propinquo — Montes.

velox amoenam saepe Lucretilem
mutat Lycaeo Faunus. Carm. 1-17-1 sq.
Porphyrio. Lucretilis mons in Sabinis est.
valles et Usticae cubantis
levia personuere saxa. Carm. 1-17-11 sq.
Vester, Camenae vester in arduos
tollor Sabinos. Carm. 3-4-21 sq.
ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex urbe removi. Serm. 2-6-16.

pagi.

festus in pratis vacat otioso
cum bove pagus. Carm. 3-18-11 sq.
agelli---solitum Variam[1] demittere patres. Epist. 1-14-3.
nec vicina subest vinum praebere taberna, Epist. 1-14-24.
quem Mandela[1] bibit, rugosus frigore pagus, Epist. 1-18-105.
Pseudacron. Mandela in Sabinis est.

1. These towns are still in existence, the modern names being Vicovaro and Bardella.

fanum

haec tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunae.[1] Epist. 1-10-49.

Vicini

pudica mulier---Sabina qualis. Epod. 2-40 sq.
Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit anilis
ex re fabellas. Serm. 2-6-77 sq.
rident vicini glaebas et saxa moventem
cum servis. Epist. 1-14-39 sq

Tibur[2]

me---percussit---
praeceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus et uda
mobilibus pomaria rivis. Carm. 1-7-10 sq.
circa mite solum Tiburis. Carm. 1-98-2.
Tibur Argeo positum colono
sit meae sedes utinam senectae. Carm. 2-6-5 sq.
vester Camenae--- / ---seu Tibur supinum
seu liquidae placuere Baiae. Carm. 2-4-21 sq.
ego---circa nemus uvidique
Tiburis ripas operosa parvos
carmina fingo. Carm. 4-2-27 sq.
sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluent
et spissae nemorum comae
fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem. Carm. 4-3-10 sq.
Porphyrio. proprie hoc ad secessum suam referens dicit Horatius.
Tiburi enim fere otium suum conterebat ibique carmina conscribebat.
mihi iam non Roma,
sed vacuom Tibur placet aut inbelle Tarentum. Epist. 1-7-44 sq.
Romae Tibur amem, ventosus Tibure Romam. Epist. 1-8-12.
Pseudacron. Epist. 1-16-11. Notandum Horatium nihil magis in
Italia laudere quam Tibur et Tarentum.
vixit plurimum in secessu ruris sui Sabini aut Tiburtini domosque
ostenditur circa Tiburni luculum. Seuton. ex Vollmer. p. 7.

Perigrinatio ad Brundisium.

Egressum magna me accepit Aricia Roma
hospitio modico-- ---------- l. 1 sq.
----------inde Forum Appi l. 3.
iamque dies aderat, nil cum procedere intrem
sentimus--- - ------ ---------- l. 20 sq.
ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia; lympha;
----------atque subimus----Anxur. l. 24 sq.

1. Vacuna is the same as the goddes of Victory and an inscription (CIL XIV) 2485 tells of the restoration of a temple to Victory by Vespasian doubtless this same temple mentioned by Horace
2. Strodtmann, Einl. zur metr. Uebers. der lyr. Gedichte, Leipzig 1852, 2 excurs. Schutz Ausg. 1 (Berl. 1880) p. 17

Perigrinatio ad Brundisium.

Fundos---linquimus---et in Mamurram
manemus, ------ l. 34 sq.
proxima campano ponti quae villula tectum
praebuit- ---- l. 45 sq.
hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt. l. 47.
hinc nos Coccei recipit--- l. 50.
tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, l. 71.
incipit ex illo montis Apulia notos
ostentare --- --- l. 77 sq.
--- --- --- --- nos vicina Trivici
villa recepisset --- l. 79 sq.
quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia raedis,
mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est -- l. 86 sq.
inde Rubos fessi pervenimus --- l. 94.
via peior ad usque
Bari moenio piscosi; dein Gnatia Lymphis. l. 96 sq.
Brundisium longae finis chartaeque viaeque est. l. 104.

Perigrinatio ad Baias et Praeneste

vester Camenae, --- ---
seu mihi frigidum
Praeneste seu Tibur supinum
seu liquidae placuere Baiae. Carm. 3-4-21 sq.
Troiani belli scriptorem ---
--- --- Praeneste relegi. Epist. 1-2-1 sq.
nam mihi Baias
Musa supervacuas Antonius, Epist. 1-15-2 sq.
mutandus locus est et devorsoria nota
praeteragendus equos. 'Quo tendis?' non mihi Cumas
est iter aut Baias. Epist. 1-15-11 sq.

Peregrinatio ad Tarentum.

nunc mihi curto
ire licet mulo vel si libet usque Tarentum. Serm. 1-6-104 sq.
placet aut inbelle Tarentum. Epist. 1-7-45.
dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum. Epist. 1-16-11.

Peregrinatio ad Venusiam?[1]

puer hunc ego parvos Ofellem
integris opibus novi non latius usum
quam nunc accisis. Serm. 2-2-112 sq.

1. Horace in this Satire speaks of Ofellus as tho he had seen him and talked with him after the loss of his estate. Doubtless Ofellus lost the estate at the same time that Horace did and Horace may have returned to Venusia at some time to see about the recovery of his own estate and at this time may have visited Ofellus.

Peregrinatio ad Venusiam

nunc ager Umbreni sub nomine, nuper Ofelli
dictus. Serm. 2-2-133 sq.

Valetudo.

si me vivere vis sanum recteque valentem,
quam mihi das aegro, dabis aegro parce timenti,
veniam. Epist. 1-7-3 sq.
quodsi me noles usquam discedere, reddes
forte latus, Epist. 1-7-25 sq.
si quaeret quid agam, dic multa et pulcra minantem
vivere nec recte nec suaviter ---
quid mente minus validus quam corpore toto
nil audire velim, nil discere, quod levet aegrum;
fidis offendar medicis, irascar amicis,
cur me funesto properent arcere veterno: Epist 1-8-3 sq.
Quae sit hiems Veliae ---
--- --- nam mihi Baias
Musa supervacuas Antonius, et tamen illis
me facit invisum, gelida cum perluor unda. Epist. 1-15-1 sq.

oculi lippi

hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus
inlinere --- Serm. 1-5-30 sq.
dormitum ego et Vergiliumque;
namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis. Serm. 1-5-48 sq.
nos vicina Trivici
villa recepisset lacrimoso non sine fumo[1] Serm. 1-5-79 sq.
Pseudacron. Epist. 1-15-5 Musa Antonius Augusti medicus
Horatio iusserat ut psychrolusia uteretur propter oculorum dolorem.

cruditas

hic ego propter aquam --- ventri
indico bellum. Serm. 1-5-7 sq.
me pascunt olivae[2]
me cichoreo leveque malvae. Carm. 1-31-15 sq.
(loquitur Alfius.)
non Afra avis decendat in ventrem meum,
non attagen Ionicus
iucundior quam lecta de pinguissimis
oliva ramis arborum
aut herba lapathi prata amantis et gravi
malvae salubres corpori
vel agna festis caesa Terminalibus
vel haedus ereptus lupo. Epod. 2-53 sq.
ad porri et ciceris refero laganique catinum. Serm. 1-6-115.

1. Horace doubtless noticed the smoke on account of his sore eyes.
2. Horace doubtless preferred simple diet because of the indigestion from which he suffered.

cruditas

pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani
ventre diem durare. Serm. 1-6-127 sq.
O quando faba Pythagorae cognata simulque
uncta satis pingui ponentur holuscula lardo? Serm. 2-6-63 sq.
pane egeo iam mellitis potiore placentis. Epist. 1-10-11.

insomnia.

mali culices ranaeque palustres
avertunt somnos.[1] Serm. 1-5-14 sq.
'ne[1]faciam, inquis,
omnino versus?' 'aio.' 'peream male, si non
optimum erat; verum nequeo dormire.' Serm. 2-1-5 sq.
et prius orto
sole[1] vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco. Epist. 2-1-112sq.
Venusina[2] lucerna Juvenal, Sat. 1-51 ed. Friedländer 1895.

Habitus Corporis[4]

canos capillos. Carm. 2-11-15.
albescens capillus. Carm. 3-14-25.
ego parvos carmina fingo. Carm. 4-2-31 sq.
capillus[3] albus est. Epod. 17-23.
hoc est longos imitaris, ab imo
ad summum totus moduli bipedalis, et idem
corpore maiorem rides Turbonis in armis
spiritum et incessum: qui ridiculus minus illo?
Serm. 2-3-308 sq.
reddes --- nigros angusta fronte capillos. Epist. 1-7-26.
quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli
quem scis inmunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci. Epist. 1-14-32 sq.
pingius ut inde domum possim Phaexque reverti. Epist. 1-15-24
corporis exigui, praecanum, solibus aptum, Epist. 1-20-24.
Habitu corporis fuit brevis atque obesus, qualis et a semet ipso in saturis describitur et ab Augusto hac epistula: pertulit ad me Onysius libellum tuum, quem ego ut accusantem quantuluscumque est boni consulo. vereri autem mihi videris ne maiores libelli tui sint quam ipse es. sed tibi statura deest, corpusculum non

1. Horace was a light sleeper and therefore was easily disturbed and awoke early.
2. Juvenal referring to Horace's 'lucerna' doubtless has his night work (Epist. 2-1-112 sq.)in mind.
3. Horace became gray before he was 35 yrs. of age as this epode was written before 30 B. C.
4. Bibliography.
O. Jahn, Ber. uber die Verh. der sachs. Ges. der Wissensch. 9. (1857) p. 200.
*J. J. Bernoulli. Röm Ikonog. Stuttg. 1882 p. 250.
G. Boissier Portraits de Virgile et d'Horace acad. des inscr. Sitz. vom 8 Juli 1892 p. 228.
O. Rossbach neue. Jahrb. für das Klass. Altertum 5(1889) p. 51
All these portraits supposed to be of Horace are more than likely spurious and are without any authority.

Habitus Corporis.

deest. itaque licebit in sextariolo scribas, quo circuitus voluminis tui sit ὀγκωδέστατος, sicut est ventriculi tui. Sueton. ed. Vollmer. p. 7.

Horatius et Maecenas[1]

Maecenas atavis edite regibus
O et praesidium et dulce decus meum. Carm. 1-1-1 sq.
clare Maecenas eques. Carm. 1-20-5.
tuque pedestribus
dices historiis proelia Caesaris,
Maecenas. Carm. 2-12-9 sq.
dominae Musa Licymniae. Carm. 2-12-13.
Pseudacron. Dominae musa Licymniniae aut uxor Maecenatis aut ipsius Horatii amica.
Maecenas mearum
grande decus columenque rerum. Carm. 2-17-3 sq.
dilecte Maecenas. Carm. 2-20-7.
Maecenas --- docte sermones utriusque linguae? Carm. 3-8-5.
Maecenas, equitum decus. Carm. 3-16-20
Tyrrhena regum progenies, --- Maecenas. Carm. 3-29-1 sq.
Idus tibi sunt agendae,
qui dies mensem Veneris marinae
findit aprilem
iure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque
paene natali proprio, quod ex hoc
luce Maecenas meus adfluentis
ordinat annos. Carm. 4-11-14 sq.
Maecenas --- quid nos quibus te vita sit superstite
iucunda, si contra, gravis? Epod. 14-5.
beate Maecenas. Epod. 9-4
candide Maecenas, Epod. 14-5.
Maltinus tunicis demissis ambulat. Serm. 1-2-25.
Porphyrio.[2] sub Ma nomine quidam Maecenatem suspicantur significari, Maltha enim Malocos dicitur, porro autem tunicis demissis ambulare eorum est, qui se molles ac delicatos velint haberi.
Maecenas optimus Serm. 1-5-27.
--- interea Maecenas advenit. Serm. 1-5-31.
--- lusum it Maecenas. Serm. 1-5-48.
non quia, Maecenas, Lydorum quidquid Etruscos
incoluit finis, nemo generosior est te
nec quod avos tibi maternus fuit atque paternus
olim qui magnis legionibus imperitarint,
ut plerique solent, naso suspendis adunco
ignotos ut me libertino patre natum. Serm. 1-6-1 sq.

1. Bibliography.
*H. Paldamus, Hor. et Maecenas. Zeitschr. fur die Altertumsw. 1848 113 Nr.
*A. Cima Saggi, di studi latini, Florenz 1889. 1. Crazio e Mecenate.
2. Augustus in Macrob. Sat. 2-4-12 ed Eyssenhardt 1893, seems to support this hint of Porphyrio when he calls Maecenas 'μάλαγμα moecharum.'

Horatius et Maecenas.

nunc, quia sim tibi, Maecenas, convictor. Serm. 1-6-47.
itaque te quoque amicum,
praesertim cautum dignos adsumere prava
ambitione procul. felicem dicere non hoc
me possim, casu quod te sortitus amicum:
nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit; optimus olim
Vergilius, post hunc Varius dixere quid essem.
ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus
(infans namque pudor prohibet plura profari)
non ego me claro natum patre, non ego circum
me Satureiano vectari rura caballo,
sed quod eram narro. respondes, ut tuos est mos,
pauca: abeo, et revocas nono post mense iubesque
esse in amicorum numero. Serm. 1-6-50 sq.
'Maecenas quomodo tecum?'
hinc repetit, 'paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae;' Serm. 1-9-43.
Serm. 1-10-81. see page 22
an quodcumque facit Maecenas, te quoque verum est,
tanto dissimilem et tanto certare minoren? Serm. 2-3-31 sq.
'tu pulses omne quod obstat,
ad Maecenatem memori si mente recurras.'
hoc iuvet et melli est, non mentiar. Serm. 2-6-30 sq.
'imprimat his cura Maecenas signa tabellis.'
dixeris: 'experiar', 'si vis, potes.' dadit et instat.
septimus[1] octavo propior iam fugerit annus,
ex quo Maecenas me coepit habere suorum
in numero, dumtaxat ad hoc, quem tollere raeda
vellet iter faciens et cui concredere nugas
hoc genus: 'hora quota est?' 'Thrax est Gallina Syro par?'
'matutina parum cautos iam frigora mordent;'
et quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure.
per totum hoc tempus subiector in diem et horam
invidiae noster. ludos spectaverat, una
luserat in campo: 'fortunae filius' omnes. Serm. 2-6-38 sq.
iusserit ad se
Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire
convivam. Serm. 2-7-32 sq.
hic erus "Albanum, Maecenas, sive Falernum
te magis adpositis delectat?" Serm. 2-8-16 sq.
Vibidius quos Maecenas adduxerat umoras. cum Servilio Balatrone Serm. 2-8-22.
Prima dicte mihi, summa dicende Camena,
spectatum satis et donatum iam rude quaeris
Maecenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo? Epist. 1-11-1 sq.
rerum tutela mearum. Epist. 1-1-103.
dabis aegrotare timenti,
Maecenas --- veniam. Epist. 1-7-4 sq.

1. Satire 2-6 was written 30 B. C. Therefore Horace must have been accepted as a friend of Maecenas in the fall of 38 B. C. or early in 37 B. C. and must have been introduced to him nine months earlier. Sat. 1-6-50 sq.

Horatius et Maecenas.

tu me fecisti locupletem Epist. 1-7-15.
hoc ego si conpellor imagine, cuncta resigno:
nec somnum plebis laudo satur altilium nec
otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.
saepe verecundum laudasti, sexque paterque
inspice, si possum donata reponere laetus. Epist. 1-7-34.
Maecenas docte. Epist. 1-19-1.
Maecenas quantopere eum dilexerit satis testatur illo epigrammate:
ni te visceribus meis, Horati, plus iam diligo tu tu⟨a⟩m sodalem
nimio videas strigosiorem; sed multo magis extremis iudiciis tali
ad Augustum elogio: Horati Flacci ut mei esto memor.
Sueton. ed. Vollmer p. 5.
otia da nobis sed qualis feceret olim Maecenas Flaccio Vergilioque
suo. Martial 1-107-4. ed. Friedländer 1886.
Quod Flacco Varioque fuit summoque Maroni, Maecenas, atavis
regibus ortus. Martial 12-4-1.

Horatius et Augustus.[1]

te duce, Caesar, Carm. 1-252.
inbellisque lyrae Musa potens vetat
laudes egregii Caesaris. Carm. 1-6-10.
gentis humanae pater atque custos,
orte Saturno, tibi cura magni
Caesaris fatis dato: tu secundo
Caesare regnes. Carm. 1-12-49 sq.
quos inter Augustus recumbens
purpureo bibet ore nectar, Carm. 3-3-11 sq.
vos Caesarem altum---recreatis. Carm. 3-4-37 sq.
praesens divos habebitur
Augustus adiectis Britannis
imperio gravibus que Persis. Carm. 3-5-2 sq.
Caesar Hisbana repetis penatis
victor ab ora. Carm. 3-14-7.
nec mori per vim metuam tenente
Caesare terras. Carm. 3-14-15 sq.
quibus
antris egregii Caesaris audiar
aeternum meditans decus
stellis ingerere et consilio Jovis? Carm. 3-25-3 sq.
Porphyrio.[2] Carm. 4-1-1. Post consummatos editosque tres carminum libros maximo intervallo hunc quartum scribere conpulsus esse dicitur ab Augusto.
coegerit propter hoc tribus carminum libris ex longo intervallo quartum addere. Seuton. ed Vollmer. p. 6.

1. Bibliography.
*A. Giesebrecht, Quid de Horatio senserit Augustus. Progr. Prenzlau 1829.
*W. Schleusner, Die Reisendes Kaisers Augustus. Progr. Barmen 1903.
2. Porphyrio has doubtless taken this from Suetonius as he admits in the scholia to Epist. 2-1-1.

Horatius et Augustus.

concines maiore poeta plectro
Caesarem. Carm. 4-2-33 sq.
publicum ludum super impetrato
fortis Augusti reditu forumque
litibus orbum. Carm. 4-2-42 sq.
canam recepto
Caesare felix. Carm. 4-2-47 sq.
posset, quid Augusti paternus
in pueros animus Nerones. Carm. 4-4-27 sq.
divis orte bonis optume Romulae
custos gentis, abes iam nimium diu; Carm. 4-5-1 sq.
lucem redde tua, dux bone, patriae: Carm. 4-5-5.
querit patria Caesarem. Carm. 4-5-16.
quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen,
quis Germania quos horrida parturit
fetus incolumi Caesare? Carm. 4-5-25.
'longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias
praestes Hesperiae!' Carm. 4-5-37 sq.
Quae cura patrum quaeve Quiritium
plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, virtutes in aevom
per titulos memoresque fastos
aeternet, Carm. 4-14-1 sq.
o tutela praesens
Italiae dominaeque Romae. Carm. 2-4-43 sq.
tua, Caesar, aetas
fruges et agris rettulit uberes Carm. 4-15-4 sq.
clarus anchisae Venerisque sanguis. Carm. Saec. 50.
victore laetus Caesare. Epode. 9-2
ad hunc frementis verterunt bis mille equos
Galli canentes Caesarem. Epod. 9-17 sq.
Labeone insanior. Serm. 1-5-82.
Porphyrio. M. Antistius Labeo praetorius iuris--multa contumaciter adversus Caesarem dixisse et fecisse dicitur propter quod Horatius adulans Augusti insanum eum dixit.
Serm 1-10-82. see page 22
nisi dextro tempore, Flacci
verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem, Serm. 2-1-18 sq.
sed bona siquis
iudice condiderit laudatus Caesare? Serm. 2-1-83 sq.
deos quoniam propius contingis Serm. 2-6-52.
Pseudacron. Deos adest Augustum et Maecenatem.
'quid militibus promissa Triquetra
praedia Caesar an est Itala tellure daturus?' Serm. 2-6-55 sq.
Claudius Augusti privignus Epist. 1-3-2.
hoc quoque curo.
quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit? Epist. 1-3-6 sq.
ut proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque,
Augusto reddes signata volumina, Epist 1-13-1 sq.
carmina quae possiut oculos aurisque morari
Caesaris. Epist. 1-13-17 sq.
Augusti laudes agnoscere possis; Epist. 1-16-29.

Horatius et Augustus.

cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
legibus emendes: in publica commoda peccem
si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Caesar. Epist 2-1-1 sq.
Porphyrio. Hortatu Caesaris scriptum esse. cuius rei etiam Suetonius auctor est. nam apud eum epistula invenitur Augusti increpantis in Horatium quod non ad se quoque plurima scribat.
praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores
iurandasque tuom per numen ponimus aras,
nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes. Epist. 2-1-15 sq.
ac primo Maecenati, mox Augusto insinuatus non mediocrem in amborum amicitia locum tenuit. Sueton. ed Vollmer. p. 5.
Augustus epistolarum quoque ei officium obtulit, ut hoc ad Maecenatem scripto significat: ante ipse sufficiebam scribendis epistulis amicorum: nunc occupatissimus et infirmus Horatium nostrum a te cupio abducere. veniet ergo ab ista parasitica mensa ad hanc regiam, et nos in epistulis scribendis adiuvabat. ac ne recusanti quidem aut suscensuit quicquam aut amicitiam suam ingerere desiit. extant epistolae, e quibus argumenti gratia pauca subieci: sume tibi aliquid iuris apud me, tamquam si convictor mihi fueris; recte enim et non temere feceris, quoniam id usus mihi tecum esse volui, si per valitudinem tuam fieri possit.' Et rursus: tui qualem habeam memoriam, poteris ex Septimo quoque nostro audire; nam incidit ut illo coram fieret a me tui mentio. neque enim si tu superus amicitiam nostram sprevisti, ideo nos quoque a ἀντυφερηφανοῦμεν. Praeterea saepe eum inter alios iocos 'purissimum pene⟨m⟩' et 'homuncionem lepidissimum' appellat unaque et altera liberalitate locupletavit. Scripta quidem eius usque adeo probatus mansuraque perpetua opinatus est, ut non modo saeculare carmen conponendum iniunxerit sed et Vindelicam victoriam Tiberii Drusique, privignorum suorum, -- / -- / -- / post sermones vero quosdam lectos nullam sui mentionem habitam ita sit quaestus: irasci me tibi scito, quod non in plerisque eius modi scriptis mecum potissimum loquaris; an verearis ne apud posteros infame tibi sit, quod videaris familiaris nobis esse?' Sueton. ed. Vollmer. p. 6.

Amici praecipui.

Vergilius et Varius.[1]

1. Bibliography.
*A. Duntzer, Horaz Vergil, Fleckeis. Jahrb. 99 (1869) p. 313;
*M. Hertz, Analecta ad Carm. Horat. hist I. (Ind. lect. Breslau 1876 p. 12)
*E. Rosenberb. Zeitschr. für das Gymnasialw. 36 (1882) p. 675.

Vergilius et Varius.

navis quae tibi creditum
debes Vergilium; finibus Atticis
reddas incolumem precor
et serves animae dimidium meae. Carm. 1-3-5 sq.
multis ille bonis flebilis occidit
nulli flebilior quam tibi Vergili Carm. 1-24-9 sq.
Vergili, Carm. 4-12-1
Pseudacron; ad Virgilium Mercatorem non ad poetam, loquitur,
Serm. 1-10 81 sq. See p. 22.
dormitum ego Vergiliusque;
namque pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis. Serm. 1-5-48 sq.
Plotius et Varius Sinuessae Vergiliusque
occurrunt, animae qualis neque candidiores
terra tulit neque quis me sit devinctior alter Serm. 1-5-4 sq.
Optimus olim
Vergilius, post hunc Varius dixere quid essem. Serm. 1-6-54 sq.
forte epos acer,
ut nemo, Varius ducit; molle atque facetum
Vergilio adnuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae. Serm. 1-10-44 sq.
dilecti tibi Vergilius Variusque poetae. Epist. 2-1-247
Vario --- Maeonii carminis alite, Carm. 1-6-1 sq.
flentibus hinc Varius discedit maestus amicis. Serm. 1-5-93.
si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum,
non Varium facies: Serm. 1-9-22 sq.
Varius mappa conpescere risum
vix poterat Serm. 2-8-63 sq.
hic est et Horatia virtus. Culex 31. Vergili Opera ed. R. Ellis,
Oxford 1900.
Hoc etiam Maecenas in Symposio ubi Vergilius et Horatius interfuerunt, cum ex persona Messala de vino loqueretur---
Servius Comm. in Verg. Am. VIII -310 ed Thilo et Hagen
Vol. II 1884.

Albius Tibullus

Albi ne doleas plus nimio. Carm. 1-33-1.
albi nostrorum sermonum candide iudex,
quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana?
scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat
an tacitum silvas inter reptare salubris
curantem quidquid dignum sapiente bonaeque est?
non tu corpus eras sine pectore: di tibi formam,
di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi, Epist. 1-4-1 sq.
carmina conpono, hic elegos. Epist. 2-2-91.
Pseudacron. Epist. 1-4-1. Hac epistula Albium Tibullam elegiorum scriptorem alloquitur.

Fuscus Aristius.

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra. Carm. 1-22-1 sq.

Fuscus Aristius.

Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus et illum
qui pulcre nosset. Serm. 1-9-60 sq.
Porphyrio. Aristius Fuscus praestantissimus grammaticus illo tempore et amicus Horatii fuit.
Serm. 1-10-83 sec Amicorum Index.
Urbis amatorem Fuscum salvere iubemus
ruris amatores, hac in re scilicet una
multum dissimiles, et cetera, paene gemelli
fraternis animis: quidquid negat alter, et alter,
adnuimus pariter. Epist. 1-10-1 sq.

laetus sorte tua vives sapienter, Aristi,
nec me dimittes incastigatum, ubi plura
cogere quam satis est ac non cessare videbor. Epist. 1-10-44 sq.

Amicorum Index[1]

Plotius et Varius, Maecenas Vergiliusque,
Valgius et probet haec Octavius optimus atque
Fuscus et haec utinam Viscorum laudet uterque.
ambitione relegata te dicere possum,
Pollio, et, Messala, tuo cum fratre, simulque
vos Bibule et Servi, simul his te, candide Furia,
conpluris alios, doctos ego quos et amicos
prudens praetereo, quibus haec, sint qualiacumque,
adridere velim, doliturus, si placeant spe
deterius nostra. Serm. 1-10-81 sq.

Amores[2]

Pyrrha. Carm. 1-5-3
Lydia. Carm. 1-13-1, 1-25-8, 3-9-6, 7, 20.
Glycera, Carm. 1-19-5
Laeage, Carm. 1-22-23.

1. Bibliography.
* J. G. F. Estre, Horatiana prosopographeia, Amsterdam 1846
* F. Hanna, Zur Prosopographia Horatiana Progr. Krems 1885 - 1886.
A. Kiessling, De Personis Horatianis (Ind. lect. Greifswald 1880)
S. Jaffe, De Personis Horatianis, Halle 1885.
* G. F. Grotefend, Des Horat. Freunde und Bekannte. Philol. 2 (1847) p. 280.
* F. Jacob, Horaz und seine Freunde. hrsg. von M. Hertz Berl. 1889.
2. W. Teuffel de Horatii amoribus John's Archiv VI (1840) p. 325 sq. VII p. 648 sq.
Lessing. Rettungen des Horaz. Vol. 5. ed. 1890. p. 273.

Amores

Chloe, Carm. 1-23-1, 3-9-6, 9, 19, 3-26-12.
Myrtale Carm. 1-33-14
Barine Carm. 2-82
Lyde. Carm. 2-11-22, 3-11-7, 25, 3-28-3
Galatea Carm. 3-27-14.
Cynara Carm. 4-13-21, 22, Epist. 1-728 Epist 1-14-33.
Ligurine Carm. 4-10-5, Carm. 4-1-33.
Phyllis. Carm. 4-11-3
Inachia Epod. 11-6. Epod.12.14, 15.
Lyciscus Epod. 11-24
Lesbia Epod 12-17
Phryne Epod. 14-16
Neaera: Epod 15-11.

Inimici praecipui.

Canidia

an malas
Canidia tractavit dapes? Epod. 3-7 sq.
Canidia, brevibus illigata viperis
crinis et incomptum caput, Epod. 5-15 sq.
hic inresectum saeva derte livido
Canidia rodens pollicem
quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Epod. 5-47 sq.
Canidia: parce vocibus tandem sacris
citumque retro solve, solve turbinem. Epod. 17-6 sq.
vidi egomet nigra succinctam vadere palla
Canidiam pedibus nudis passoque capillo,
cum Sagana maiore ululantem: Serm. 1-8-23 sq.
Pseudacron. Pro Gratidia Neopolitana unguentaria, quam semper ut veneficam carpit Horatius.
Canidiae dentis, altum Laganae caliendrum
excidere atque herbas atque incantata lacertis
vincula cum magno risuque iocoque videres. Serm. 1-8-48 sq.
Canidia Albuci, quibus est inimica, venenum, Serm. 2-1-48.
Porphyrio. Aut Canidia Albuci filia aut Albuci venenum.
velut illis
Canidia adflasset, peior serpentibus Afris. Serm. 2-8-94 sq.

Crispinus

ne me Crispini scrinia lippi
conpilasse putes, verbum non amplius addam. Serm. 1-1-120 sq.
rex ibis neque te quisquam stipator ineptum
praeter Crispinum sectabitur, Serm. 1-3-138 sq.
Crispinus minimo me provocat ---
'at tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras,
usque laborantis, dum ferrum molliat ignis,
ut mavis imitare. Serm. 1-4-14 sq.
quae Crispini docuit me ianitor, Serm. 2-7-45.

Tigellius

Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolae,

Tigellius

mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne
maestum et sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli. Serm. 1-2-1 sq.
Pseudacron. Is carmina Horatii negabat satis perite modulata, et idcirco carpitur ab illo.
Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter amicos
ut numquam inducant animum cantare rogati,
inussi numquam desistant. Sardus habebat
ille Tigellius hoc: Serm. 1-3-1 sq.
nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos,
quis manus insudet volgi Hermogenisque Tigelli, Serm. 1-4-71 sq.
men moveat cimex Pantilius aut cruciet quod
vellicet absentem Demetrius aut quod ineptus
Fannius Hermogenis laedat conviva Tigelli?
--- Demetri, teque, Tigelli,
discipularum inter iubeo plorare cathedras. Serm. 1-10-78 sq.

Fabius.

cetera degenere hoc, adeo sunt multa, loquacem
delassere valent Fabium. Serm. 1-1-13 sq.
Pseudacron. Fabius hic Pompeianos partes secutus aliquos libros scripsit ad Stoicam sectam pertinentes et cum Horatio saepe de disciplinis contendit.

Furius Bibaculus

turgidus Alpinus iugulat dum Memnona dumque
defingit Rheni luteum caput: Serm. 1-10-36 sq.
Pseudacron.[1] Viva[cu]lum quendam poetam Gallum tangit Porphyrio. Cornelius Alpinus Memnona exametris versifus nimi[r]um descripsit.

Laudes et Detractationes

nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc
divitum mensis et amica templis, Carm. 3-11-5 sq.
Romae principis Urbium
dignatur suboles inter amabilis
vatum ponere me choros
et iam dente minus mordeor invido. Carm. 4-3-13 sq.
quod monstror digito praetereuntium
Romanae fidicen lyrae: Carm. 4-3-22 sq.
omnes hi metuont versus, odere poetas. Serm. 1-4-33.
ut sis tu similis Caeli Birrique latronum,
non ego sim Capri neque Sulci: cur metuas me? Serm. 1-4-70.

1. Baehrens, Fragmenta Poetarum Romanorum. p. 342. thinks that the 'Gallum' of Pseudacron and 'Cornelius' of Porphyrio point to Cornelius Gallus in the archetype, a person who was known to have ridiculed Virgil. Skutsch however Pauly-Wissowa Real Encycl. v. 7-1 p. 321, shows that Horace here refers to Furius Bibaculus.

'laedere gaudes,'
inquit, 'et hoc studio pravos facis'. unde petitum
hoc in me iacis? est auctor quis denique eorum,
vixi cum quibus? Serm. 1-4-78 sq.
' sunt quibus in satura videar nimis acer et ultra.
legem tendere opus; sine nervis altera quidquid
conposui pars esse putat similisque meorum
mille die versus deduci posse. Serm. 2-1-1 sq.
quanto rectius hoc quam tristi laedere versu
Pantolabum scurram Nomentanumque nepotem,
cum sibi quisque timet, quamquam est intactus et odit.
Serm. 2-1-21 sq.
non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam
limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat:
rident vicini glaebas et saxa moventem
cum servis Epist. 1-14-37 sq.
iuvat inmemorata ferentem
ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri.
scire velis, mea cur ingratus opuscula lector
laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquos.
non ego ventosae plebis suffragia venor
inpensis cenarum et tritae munere vestis;
non ego, nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor,
grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor:
hinc illae lacrimae. Epist. 1-19-33 sq.
quid dem? quid non dem? renuis quod tu, iubet alter.
quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus.
Epist. 2-1-63 sq.
indignor quicquam reprendi, non quia crasse
conpositum inlepideve putetur, sed quia nuper, Epist. 2-1-76 sq.
multa fero ut placem genus irritabili vatum
cum scribo et supplex populi suffragio capta, Epist. 2-2-102 sq.
At Lyricorum idem Horatius fere solus legi dignus. Nam et
insurgit aliquando et plenus est iucunditatis et gratiae et
felicissime audax. Quintilian 10-1-96. ed. Bonnell 1891.
exigitur enim iam ab oratore etiam poeticus decor non Accii aut
Pacuvii --- sed ex Horatii et Vergilii et Lucani sacrario prolatus.
Tacitus Dial. de. Orat. 20, 10 sq. ed. Halm 1870.
illi qui Lucilium pro Horatio et Lucretium pro Vergilio legunt.
Tacitus, Dial de O. 27 7 sq.

De Republica Opiniones

nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
nunc desiderium curaque non levis, Carm. 1-14-17 sq.
Iam pauca aratro iugera regiae
moles relinquent, undique latius
extenta visentur Lucrino
stagna lacu platanusque caelebs
evinceet ulmos; --- non ita Romuli
praescriptum et intonsi Catonis
auspicus veterumque norma. Carm 2-15-1 sq.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori: Carm. 3-2-13.
fecunda culpae saecula nuptias
primum inquinavere et genus et domos:
hoc fonte derivata clades
in patriam populumque fluxit. Carm. 3-6-17 sq.

Laudes et Detractationes.

quid leges sine moribus
vanae proficiunt. Carm. 3-24-35 sq.
alme Sol, --
possit nihil urbe Roma
visere maius. Carm. Saec. 9 sq.
sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt
scelusque fraternae necis,
ut innocentis fluxit in terram Remi
sacer nepotibus cruor. Epod. 7-17 sq.
altera iam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit. Epod. 16-1 sq.
barbaras heu cineres insistet victor et Urbem
eques sonante verberabit ungula,
quaeque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,
(nefas videre) dissipabit insolens. Epod. 16-11 sq.
nulla sit hac potior sententia Phocaeorum
velut profugit exsecrata civitas
agros atque lares patrios habitandaque fana
apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis,
ire, pedes quocumque ferunt, quocumque per undas
notus vocabit aut protervos Africus Epod 16-17 sq.

Philosophia et Religio.[1]

Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens.
insanientis dum sapientiae
consultus erro, nunc retrorsum
vela dare atque iterare cursus
cogor relectos: namque Diespiter,
igni corusco nubila dividens
plerumque, per purum tonantis
egit equos volucremque currum, Carm. 1-34-1 sq.
namque deos didici securum agere aevom
nec, siquid miri faciat natura, deos id
tristis ex alto caeli demittere tecto. Serm. 1-5-101 sq.
Pseudacron. Nam Epicur⟨e⟩us erat; ideo dixit deos non curare mortalia.
'nulla mihi' inquam
'religio est'. Serm. 1-9-70 sq.
Pseudacron. Serm. 2-2-2. In hoc sermone sub persona Ofelli cuiusdam Stoici lacerat luxuriosus.
Pseudacron. Serm. 2-3-1. Damisippum quendam inducit secum loquentem qui --- contulit se ad Stoicam sectam.
Pseudacron. Serm. 2-4-1. Catius Epicureus fuit, ---. Sub huius nomine poeta Epicureos ita risurus est ut in proxima Stoicos.

1. Bibliography.
*J. Berger, de philosophia Horati, Viteberg 1764, 4.
*Werner de Horatii philosopho, Gottingen, 1847.
*A. Arnold. Das Leben des Hor. und sein philos. sittl. und dicht. charakter. Halle, 1860.

quid verum atque decens, curo et rogo et omnis in hoc sum.
condo et conpono quae mox depromere possim.
ac ne forte rogos, quo me duce, quo Lare tuter:
nullius adductus iurare in verba magistri,
quo me cumque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.
virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles;
nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor,
et mihi res, non me rebus subiungere conor. Epist. 1-1-11 sq.
Sirenum voces et Circae pocula nosti; Epist. 1-2-23.
Pseudacron. --- significat fabulam hanc iuxta Stoicos fuisse fictam, qui avaratiam et cupiditatem ac libidinem dominos vocant.
me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises
cum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum. Epist 1-4-15 sq.
vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum
conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis. Epist. 1-15-45 sq.
Pseudacron. Potest Epicureos dicere qui ait divitias ut non appetendas ita nec spernendas, si contigerint.

"carpe diem".

pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
regumque turris. Carm. 1-4-13 sq.
quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere et
quem Fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
adpone Carm. 1-9-13 sq.
carpe diem quam minimum credula postero. Carm. 1-11-8.
Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume,
labuntur anni Carm. 2-14-1 sq.
nulla certior tamen
rapacis Orci sede destinata
aula divitem manet
erum. quid ultra tendis? aequa tellus
pauperi recluditur
regumque pueris Carm 2-18-29 sq.
quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae
tempora di superi? Carm. 4-7-17 sq.
nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium
misce stultitiam consiliis brevem: Carm. 4-12-26 sq.
omnem crede diem diluxisse supremum: Epist. 1-4-13.

Mores.[1]

ut melius, quidquid erit, pati. Carm. 1-11-3.
sed laevius fit patientia
quidquid corrigere est nefas. Carm. 1-24-19 sq.
frui paratis et valido mihi,

1. Bibliography.
W. Teuffel. Jahn's Archiv. 7. 1842. p. 85 sq.
W. E. Weber. Jahn's Archiv. 9. p. 248 sq.
*Jani, de moribus Horatii prolusio, Halle 1774-4

Mores.

Latoe, dones ac precor integra
cum mente nec turpem senectam
degere nec cithara carentem. Carm. 1-31-17 sq.
nullis argento color est avaris
abdito terris Carm. 2-2-1 sq.
aequam memento rebus in ardius
servare mentem. Carm. 2-3-1 sq.
aurea quisquis mediocritatem
diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
sobrius aula. Carm. 2-10-5 sq.
at fides et ingeni
benigna vena est. Carm. 2-18-9 sq.
lena albescens animos capillus
litium et rixae cupidos protervae;
non ego hoc ferrem calidus iuventa. Carm. 3-14-25 sq.
rectius occupat
nomen beati qui ---
peiosque leto flagitium timet. Carm. 4-9-46 sq.
est modus in rebus, sunt certi demique fines,
quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. Serm. 1-1-106 sq.
di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli
finxerunt animi, rara et perpauca loquentis. Serm. 1-4-17 sq.
ex hoc ego sanus ab illis
perniciem quaecumque ferunt mediocribus et quis
ignoscas vitiis teneor. Serm. 1-4-129 sq.
si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra
obiciet vere quisquam mihi, purus et insons
(ut me collaudem) siet vivo carus amicis:
causa fuit pater his. Serm. 1-6-68 sq.
quin corpus onustum
hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat una
atque adfigit humo divinae particulam aurae. Serm. 2-2-77 sq.
quid verum atque decens, curo et rogo et omnis in hoc sum.
Epist. 1-1-11.
virtus est vitium fugere sapientis prima
stultitia caruisse. Epist. 1-1-41 sq.
vive, vale, siquid novisti rectius istis,
candidus imperti; si nil, his utere mecum. Epist. 1-6-67 sq.
singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes:
eripuere iocos, venerem, conviva, ludum;
tendere extorquere poemata. Epist. 2-2-55 sq.
viribus, ingenio, specio, virtute, loco, re
extremi primorum, extremis usque priores. Epist. 2-2-203 sq.
Ad[1] res venerias intemperantior traditur: etc. Sueton. ed. Vollmer
p. 7.

frugalitas.

Persicos odi puer adparatus.
--- / --- / --- / --- simplici myrto nihil adlabores
sedulus curo. Carm. 1-38-1 sq.

1. This is an interpolation added to Suetonius from the scholia to Epist. 1-19-1. See Roth. Rh. Mus. XIII p. 531.

frugalitas.

mihi parva rura Carm. 2-16-37.
nos humilem feriemus agnam. Carm. 2-17-32.
nil cupientium
nudus castra peto et transfuga divitium
partis linquere gestio. Carm. 3-16-22 sq.
importuna tamen pauperies abest
nec, si plura velim, tu dare deneges. Carm. 3-16-37 sq.
bene est cui deus obtulit
parca quod satis est manu. Carm. 3-16-43 sq.
virtute me involvo probamque
pauperiem sine dote quaero. Carm. 3-29-53 sq.
te decem tauri totidemque vaccae
me tener solvet vitulus. Carm. 4-2-53 sq.
non ego te meis
inmunem meditor tinguere poculis
plena dives ut in domo. Carm. 4-12-22 sq.
nunc mihi curto ire licet mulo. Serm. 1-6-104 sq.
Quae virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo. Serm. 2-2-1.
Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis
nec modica cenare times holus omne patella,
supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo, Epist. 1-5-1 sq.
nam tuta et parvola laudo,
cum res deficiunt, satis inter vilia fortis. Epist. 1-15-44 sq.

munditia

iam dudum splendet focus et tibi munda supellex. Epist. 1-5-7.
haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non
invitus, ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa
corrugat naris, ne non et cantharus et lanx
ostendet tibi te. Epist. 1-5-22 sq.

pigritia

hoc iter ignavi divisimus. Serm. 1-5-5.
milia tum pransi tria repimus. Serm. 1-5-25.
in Mamurrarum lassi diende urbe manemus. Serm. 1-5-37.
dixi me pigrum proficiscenti tibi, dixi
talibus officiis prope mancum, ne mea saevos
iurgares ad te quod epistula nulla rediret. Epist. 2-2-20 sq.

iracundia.

'O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem' aiebam tacitus Serm. 1-9-11.
'non dico horrendam rabiem' ---
'O maior tandem parcas, insane, minore'.
'unde mihi lapidem?' --- 'unde sagittas'
'aut insanit homo aut versus facit.' 'ocius hinc te
ni rapis, accedes opera agro nona Sabino'. Serm. 2-7-116 sq.
fidis offendar medicis, irascar amicis. Epist. 1-14-7.
irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem. Epist. 1-20-25.

impatientia frigoris.

sive aquilo radit terras seu bruma nivalem
interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est. Serm. 2-6-25 sq.
quodsi bruma nives Albanis inlinet agris
ad mare descendet vates tuos et sibi parcet
contractusque leget, Epist. 1-7-10 sq.
nam mihi Baias
Musa supervacuas Antonius, et tamen illis
me facit invisum, gelida cum perluor unda
per medium frigus. Epist. 1-15-2 sq.

modestia.

primum ego me illorum dederim quibus esse poetis
excerpam numero. Serm. 1-4-39 sq.
nec recito cuiquam nisi amicis idque coactus
non ubivis coram ve quibus libet. Serm. 1-4-73 sq.
hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem
occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus. Epist. 1-20-17 sq.
paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas
non ita nutritus. Epist. 1-22-4 sq.

laudes vini

nunc vino pellite curas; Carm. 1-7-31.
ac ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi. Carm. 1-18-7.
natis in usum laetitiae scyphis
pugnare Thracum est: Carm. 1-27-1 sq.
dissipat Euhius
curas edacis. Carm. 2-11-17 sq.
da lunae propere novea,
da noctis mediae, da, puer, auguris
Murenae: tribus aut novem
Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis. Carm.3-19-9 sq.
tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis
virisque et addis cornua pauperi Carm. 3-31-17 sq.
curam metumque Caesaris rerum iuvat
dulci Lyaeo solvere. Epod 9-37 sq.
illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
deformis aegrimoniae. Epod. 13-17 sq.
prout cuique libido est,
siccat inaequalis calices conviva solutus
legibus insanis, Serm. 2-6-67 sq.
quid non ebrietas dissignat? operta recludit,
spes iubet esse ratas, ad proelia trudit inertem,
sollicitis animis onus eximit, addocet artis. Epist. 1-5-14 sq.
creditus olim fervere mero, ut Vergilii Flaccique iocis aemula
ferres. Ausonius Opuscula. ed. R. Peiper 1866 p. 67 l. 8.

'aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae cupido'

me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
secernunt populo. ---
quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseres,
sublimi feriam sidera vertice. Carm. 1-1-30 sq.

'aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae cupido'

Parca non mendax dedit et malignum
spernere volgus. Carm. 2-16-39 sq.
non usitata ne tenui ferar
penna biformis per liquidum aethera
vates. Carm. 2-20-1 sq.
me peritus
discet Hiber Rhodanique potor. Carm. 2-20-19 sq.
odi profanum volgus et arceo. Carm. 3-1-1.
Exegi monumentum aere perennius
regalique situ pyramidum altius,
quod non imber edax, non aquilo impotens
possit diruere aut innumerabilis
annorum series et fuga temporum
non omnes moriar multaque pars mei
vitabit Libitinam; usque ego postera
crescam laude recens. Carm. 3-30-1 sq.

Obitus

decessit V. kal. decembris C. Mar⟨c⟩io Censorino et C. Asinio Galbo consulibus post nonum et quinqua-gesimum annum, herede Augusto palam muncapato , cum urgente vi valetudinis non sufficeret ad obsignandas testumenti tabulas. Humatus et conditus est extremis Esquiliis Juxta Maecenatis tumulum. Suet. p. 298.
An. Abr. 2008. Horatius LVII aetatis suae anno Romae moritur.[1]
Eusebi Chronicorum Canonum Liber. ed. A. Schöne. 1875 p. 145.

1. Jerome gives the year of the death of Horace as 8 B. C. and his age as 57. He places his birth (see p. 1.) at 60 B. C. making an error of five years. Jerome undoubtedly copied the facts from Suetonius' life of Horace.

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II. De Poesi.

Nomina Generum Poesis.

Sermones et Epistulae.

sunt quibus in satura videar nimis acer et ultra
legem tendere opus. Serm. 2-1-1 sq.
quid prius inlustrem saturis musaque pedestri. Serm. 2-6-17.
siqui scribat uti nos
sermoni propiora. Serm. 1-4-41 sq.
si longo sermone morer tua tempora. Epist. 2-1-4
nec sermones ego mallem. Epist 2-1-250.
ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro. Epist. 2-2-60
Porphyrio. Serm. 1-1-1 nam hos priores duos libros Sermonum, posteriores Epistularum inscribens in sermonium nomine vult intellegi quasi apud praesentem se loqui, epistulas vero quasi ad absentes missas.
Satira --- quale scripserunt Lucilius et Horatius et Persius
Diomedes Gramm. lat. v. 1 p. 485. l. 31.
Satur est cum dicit Horatius "Euhoe". Sidonius Ep. VIII-9-1
ed. Mohr. 1895.

Epodon liber

criminosis iambis. Carm. 1-16-2 sq.
in dulce iuventa
fervor et in celeros iambos
misit furentem, Carm. 1-16-23 sq.
inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos Epod. 14-7.
Parios ego primus iambos
ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus
Archilochi. Epist. 1-19-23 sq.
hic delectatur iambis. Epist. 2-2-59.
Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo: De Arte Poet. 79.
Porphyrio. Epod. 1. Liber hic epodon inscribitur.
Porphyrio. Epod. 4. Hanc eclogam in Pompeium Ma[e]n[a]m scribit.
Porphyrio. Epod. 6. In hoc egloga.
de Flacci ecloga. Ausonius Opus. p. 197. l. 24 ed. R. Peiper, 1866.
dicti autem epodoe συνεκδοχικῶς a partibus versuum quae legitimis et integris versibus ἐπάδουσι, id est accinuntur.
Diomedes. Gramm. lat. p. 785. l. 28 sq.
haec epodos ex iambicis metris constat. Mar. Victor. Gramm. lat. 6
p. 182- 1.

Carmina

age dic Latinum,
barbite, carmen,
Lesbio primum modulate civi, Carm. 1-32-3 sq.
quaere modos leviore plectro. Carm. 2-1-40
Carmina non prius
audita musarum sacerdos
virginibus puerisque canto. Carm. 3-1-2 sq.
desine --- magna modis tenuare parvis. Carm. 3-3-70 sq.

Carmina

princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
deduxisse modos. Carm. 3-30-13 sq.
carmina fingo. Carm. 4-2-32.
Phoebus artem
carminis nomenque dedit poetae. Carm. 4-6-29 sq.
gaudes carminibus: carmina possumus
donare. Carm. 4-8-11 sq.
carmina conporo, Epist. 2-2-9.
carmine tu gaudes, Epist. 2-2-59.
legi solitum erat --- vetus carmen
melici poetae, --- legebatur ergo ibi
tunc in carmino latino (iapyx) Carm. 1-3-4 etc. Gellius Noctes Att.
Liber 2-22-1 sq. ed. Hosius, 1903.
cuius carminis praecipui scriptores --- apud Romanos Lucilius et
Catullus et Horatius, Diomedes Gramm. lat I p. 485-17.
ne quod post satiras epistularum sermonumque sales novumque epodon,
libros carminis ac poeticam artem Phoebi laudibus et vagae Dianae
conscriptis voluit sonare Flaccus. Sidonius carm. 9-221 sq.
ed. Mohr. 1895.

Carmen Saeculare

'ego dis amicum
saeculo festas referentes luces
reddidi carmen docilis modorum
vatis Horati.' Carm. 4-6-41 sq.
castis cum pueris ignara puella mariti
disceret unde preces vatem ni Musa dedisset? Epist. 2-133 sq.
Pseudacron. sicut est istius Saeculare Carmen.

De Arte Poetica

Hunc librum, qui inscribitur de arte poetica, Porphyrio p. 162
ed. Holder.
Quale Horatius in prima parte libri de arte poetica fingit.
Quintilian 8-3-60. ed. Bonnell.
ut lyricus Flaccus in artis poeticae volumina praecipit.
Sidonius 22 p. 6, ed. Mohr. 1895.
Horatius de arte poetica. Priscian Gramm. lat. 3 p. 254. l. 16 (cf. Charisius, I, p 208. 28, 210 21)

Quo Modo Auctores Graecos Secutus Sit.[1]

hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
teque tuasque decet sorores. Carm. 1-26-11 sq.
Lesbio primum modulate civi, Carm. 1-32-5.
Aeoliis fidibus querentem
Sappho puellis de popularibus
et te sonantem plenius aureo,
Alcaee, plectro dura navis, Carm. 2-13-24 sq.
mihi parva rura et
spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae Carm. 2-16-37 sq.
princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
deduxisse modos. Carm. 4-30-13 sq.

1. See page 4.

Quo Modo Auctores Graecos Secutus Sit.

Lesbium servate pedem meique Carm. 4-6-35.
atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra,
versiculos, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus. Serm. 1-10-31 sq.
numeros animosque secutus Archilochi Epist. 1-19-24.
quid timui mutare modis et carminis artem.
temperat Archilochi musam pede mascula Sappho
temperat Alceus sed rebus et ordine dispar
--- ---
hunc ego non alio dictum prius ore, Latinus
volgavi fidicen; iuvat immemorata ferentem
ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri. Epist. 1-19-28 sq.
discedo Alcaeus puncto illius; Epist. 2-2-99.
Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambos. De arte poet. 79
species prima est heroica ---secunda est lyrica ut est Archilochi
et Horatii Diomedes Gramm. lat. 1 p. 483-6.
ut in Horatio Alcaica illa tria Diomed. p. 501-7
dormitare Horatio vero etiam Homerus ipse videatur.De Arte Poet.359.
Quintilian 10-1-24 ed. Bonnell 1891.
Pindarum merito credidit nemini imitabilem Quintilian 10-11-61.
Nam et Graeci licenter multa et Horatium notum in quibusdam
interpretari Quintilian 1-8-6.
Pindarum quem Flaccus imitationi inaccessum fatetur.
Macrobius 5-17-7 ed. Eyssenhardt 1893.
aut quo tu Latium beas, Horati, Alcaeo melior lyristes ipso,
Apol. Sidonius Ep. 8-11-3-24. ed. Mohr. 1893.
Qua Flaccus lyricus Pindaricum ad melos frenis flexit equos
plectripotentibus dum metro quatitur chorda Glyconio.
Sidonius Ep. 9-13-2-7.
et eum iure censeres post Horatianos et Pindaricos cygnos gloriae
pennis volaturum. In lyricis autem Flaccum secutus.
Sidonius Ep. 8-11-7.
Melicum autem sive lyricum quod ad modulationem lyrae citharaeve
componitur sicut fecit Alcaeus et Sappho quos plurimum est
secutus Horatius. Victorinus. Gramm. lat. VI p. 50-25 sq.

Quo Modo Lucilium secutus sit.

hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, hosce secutus
mutatis tantum pedibus numerisque, facetus,
emunctae naris, duro componere versus. Serm. 1-4-6 sq.
his ego quae nunc,
olim quae scripsit Lucilius, Serm. 1-4-56 sq.
Serm. 1-5-1-Porphyrio. Lucilio hac satura aemulatur Horatius
iter suum --- describens --- quod et ille in tertio libro fecit.
Nempe inconposito dixi pede currere versus
Lucili. quis tam Lucili fautor inepto est,
ut non hac fatetur? Serm. 1-10-1 sq.
at dixi fluere hunc lutulentum saepe ferentem
plura quidem tollenda relinquendis, age, quaeso,
tu nihil in magno doctus reprehendis Homero?
nil comis tragici mutat Lucilius Acci?
--- ---
quid vetat et nosmet Lucili scripta legentis
quaerere, num illius, num rerum dura negarit

Quod Modo Lucilium secutus sit.

versiculos natura magis factos et euntis
mollius ac siquis pedibus quid claudere senis,
hoc tantum contentus, amet scripsisse ducentos
ante cibum versus, Serm. 1-10-59 sq.
fuerit Lucilius, inquam,
comis et urbanis, fuerit limatior idem
quam rudis et Graecis intacti carminis auctor
quamque poetarum seniorum turba; Serm. 1-10-64 sq.
'attamen et iustum poteras et scribere fortem
Scipidam ut sapiens Lucilius? Serm. 2-1-16 sq.
me pedibus delectat claudere verba
Lucili ritu, nostrum melioris utroque. Serm. 2-1-28 sq.
'O puer, ut sis
vitalis metuo et maiorum nequis amicus
frigore te feriat.' Quid cum est Lucilius ausus
primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem, Serm. 2-1-60 sq.
primores populi arripuit populumque tributim,
scilicet uni aequos virtuti atque euis amicis. Serm. 2-1-69 sq.
quanto rectius hoc quam tristi laedere versu
Pantolabum scurram Nomentanumque nepotem,
cum sibi quisque timet, quamquam est intactus et odit?
Serm. 2-1-81 sq.
quid sum ego, quamvis
infra Lucili censum ingeniumque, Serm. 2-1-74 sq.
ego quantum ab illis tantum ab Horatio dissentio qui Lucilium
'fluere lutulentum'--- putat. Quintilian 10-1-94. ed.Bonnell 1891.
His solis in adnotationibus Ennii Lucilii et historicorum usi sunt
varrus hennius Haelius aequae et postremo Probus qui illas in
Virgilio et Horatio et Lucretio apposuit ut in Homero Aristarchus.
Notae Apponi. Gramm. lat. VII p. 534.

Ratio et Modus Scribendi.

sic quid vacui sub umbra
lusimus tecum, Carm. 1-32-1 sq.
haec est
aerugo mera; quod vitium procul afore chartis
atque animo prius, ut siquid promittere de me
possum aliud vere, promitto. Serm. 1-4-100 sq.
ubi quid datur oti,
includo chartis. Serm. 1-4-138 sq.
haec ego ludo, Serm. 1-10-57.
hoc erat experto frustra Varrone Atacino
--- --- melius quod scribere possem. Serm. 1-10-46 sq.
detereret sibi multa, recideret omne, quod ultra
perfectum traheretur, et in versu faciendo
saepe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet unguis.
saepe stilum vertas iterum quae digna legi sint
scripturus neque te ut miretur turba labores,
contentus paucis lectoribus. Serm. 1-10-69 sq.
'aut si tantus amor scribendi te rapit, aude
Caesaris invicti res dicere multa laborum
praemia laturus.' 'cupidum, pater optime, vires
deficiunt:' Serm. 2-1-10 sq.

Ratio et Modus Scribendi.

'quisquis erit vitae scribam color.' Serm. 2-1-60 sq.
sic raro scribis, ut in toto non quater anno
membranam poscas, --- sobrius ergo
dic aliquid dignum promissis incipe. nil est?
culpantur frustri calami immeritusque laborat
iratis natus paries dis atque poetis. Serm. 2-3-1 sq.
Porph. Incerare parietes soliti erant poetae et ibi scribere,
siquid noctu in mentem venisset.
nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono. Epist. 1-1-10.
si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae: Epist. 1-13-6.
ipse ego, qui nullos me adfirmo scribere versus
invenior Parthis mendacior et pruis orto
sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco. Epist. 2-1-111 sq.
paupertas impulit audax
ut versus facerem. sed quod non desit habentem
quae poterunt umquam satis expurgare cicutae
ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus? Epist. 2-2-51 sq.
at qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poema,
cum tabulis animum sumet honesti. Epist. 2-2-109 sq.
siquid tamen olim
scriperis, in Maeci descendat iudicis aures
et patris et nostras nonumque prematur in annum
membranis intus positis; delere licebit
quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti. De arte poet. 386 sq.
ego nec studium sine divite vena
nec rude quid prosit video ingenium. De arte poet. 4092 sq.
vir bonus et prudens versus reprendet inertis,
culpabit duros, incomptis adlinet atrum
transverso calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet
ornamenta parum claris lucem dare coget,
arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit. De arte poet. 445 sq.
at lyricorum idem Horatius fere solus legi dignus. Nam et in-
surgit aliquando et plenus est iucunditatis et gratiae et variis
figuris et verbis felicissime audax. Quintilianus 10-96,
ed. Bonnell 1891.
nuper ad lyrica deflexit in quibus ita Horatium, ut in illis illum
alterum effingit. Plini Epistulae 9-22-2. ed. Keil. 1870.
exigitur iam ab oratore etiam poeticus decor non Accii aut Pacuvii
--- sed ex Horatii et Vergilii et Lucani sacrario prolatus.
Tacitus. O. 20-28. ed Halm 1885.
ait Horatius 'belua centiceps'. Petronius Sat. Senecae 13-3.
ed. Bucheler 1904.
Horatii curiosa felicitas. Petronius Sat. 118-5.
quamvis enim te non eius vulgi existimem, quod Horatius arcet ---
Ausonius Opuscula. p. 114-4. ed. R. Peiper 1886.
modulata poemata Flacci. Ausonius. p. 264-56.
hinc Horatius --- lectitibantur. Sidonius Ed. 2-9-4 ed. Mohr.1895.
nec civem carpam, terra Sabella tuum. Sidonius C.4-16.
mordacem faciat silere Flaccam. Sidonius C. 23-452.
quam in culpam etiam Horatius potest videri incidere qui ait et
'molle Tarentum'. Macrobius 3-18-13. ed. Eyssenhardt. 1893.
(Alexander Severus) Latina cum legeret non alia magis legebat quam
de officiis Ciceronis --- nonnumquam et orationes et poetas in quis
Serenum Samnicum, quem ipse noverat et dilexerat, et Horatium.
Aelius Lampridius. Scripores Hist. Aug. 1. p. 238 - 13 sq.

Ratio et Modus Scribendi.

metra etiam quae Horatii corpus continet quod carminum inscribitur necessario compendiosa diligentius inserere studimus
Diomedes. Gramm. lat. 1 p. 518-25 sq.

Bibliopolae.

Epist. 1-20-2 Sosiorum pumice mundus.
Porphyrio. Sosii illo tempore frates erant bibliopolae celeberrimi.
hic meret aera liber Sosiis, De Arte Poet. 345.

Commentatores Veteres.

Pseudacron. Carm. 4-9-37. Acron interpretatur.
Porphyrio. Serm. 1-3-90. qui de personis Horatianis scripserunt,
Porphyrio. Serm. 1-6-41. in narratione, quam de vita illius habui, ostendi.
Porphyrio. Serm. 1-8-23. Memini me legere apud Helenium Acronem.
Pseudacron. De Arte Poet. 120 Aput commentatorem (scil. Porphyrionem) sic inveni relatum.
Q. Terentius Scaurus in commentariis in artem poeticam libro X. Charisius, Inst. Gram. [illegible] 1 202, 28; 210, 21.

Fasti.

Sermonum Liber Primus. Ap. 1.
nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pila libellos
quis manus insudet volgi Hermogenisque Tigelli. Serm. 1-4-71 sq.
i, puer atque meo citus haec subscribe libello. Serm. 1-10-92.
Serm. 1-1 Qui fit, Maecenas. Serm. 1-1-1. Ap. 2.
Serm. 1-2 Ap. 3.
Serm. 1-3. Ap. 4. Sardus habebat.
illo Tigellius hoc. Serm. 1-3-3 sq.
qualem me saepe libenter
obtulerim tibi Maecenas. Serm. 1-3-63 sq.
Serm. 1-4. Ap. 5. ego si risi, quod ineptus
postillos, Rufillus olet Garonicus hircum?
Serm. 1-4-91 sq.
Serm. 1-5. Ap. 6 huc venturus erat Maecenas optimus atque
Cocceius missi magnis de rebus uterque
legati, aversos soliti conponere amicos
---/---interea Maecenas advenit atque
Cocceius Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem
factus homo, Antoni, non ut magis alter, amicus.
Serm. 1-5-27 sq.
Serm. 1-6. Ap. 7 non quid Maecenas, Lydorum quidquid Etrucos
incoluit finis nemo generosior est te
Serm. 1-6-1 sq.
quo tibi, Tilli, Serm. 1-6-24.
sumere depositum clavom fierique tribuno?
Porphyrio. Recepit post Caesarem occisum.
quas tibi, Tilli
cum Tiburte via praetorem ---
--- --- praeclare senator. Serm. 1-6-107 sq.
Serm. 1-7. Ap. 8

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Serm. 1-8 Ap. 9. terret fixa novis considere in hortis.
Serm. 1-9 Ap. 10. 'Maecenas quo modo tecum?' Serm. 1-9-43.
Serm. 1-10 Ap. 11. i, puer, atque meo citus haec subscribe libello
Serm. 1-10-92.

Epodon Liber. Ap. 12.
candide Maecenas, occidis saepe rogando.
Epod. 14-5.

Epod. 1. Ap. 13. Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium,
amice propugnacula,
paratus omne Caesaris periculum
subire, Maecenatus, tuo. Epod. 1-1 sq.

Pseudacron. Maecenatem prosequitur euntem ad bellum navale cum Augusto adversum Antonium et Cleopatrem.

Epod. 2. Ap. 14.

Epod. 7. Ap. 15. Acerba fata Romanos agunt
scelusque fraternae necis,
ut inmerentis fluxit in terran Remi
sacer nepotibus cruor. Epod. 7-17 sq.

Epod. 9. Ap. 6. Quando repostum Caecubum ad festas dapes
victore laetus Caesare
tecum sub alta (sic Jovi gratum) domo,
beate Maecenas, bibam? Epod. 9-1 sq.

Epod. 13. Ap. 17. illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus adloquiis.
Epod. 13-17 sq.

Epod. 14. Ap. 18. candide Maecenas, occidis saepe rogando;
deus deus nam me vetat
inceptos olim, promissum carmen, iambos
ad umbilicum adducere. Epod. 19-5 sq.

Epod. 16. Ap. 19. mollis et exspes
inominata perpremat cubilia
vos, quibus est virtus, ---
Etrusca praeter et volate litora.
Epod. 16-37 sq.
credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones.
Epod. 16-33.
illic iniussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae
refertque tenta grex amicus ubera.
Epod. 16-49 sq.

Epod. 17. Ap. 20. inultis ut tu riseris Cotyta
volgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis.
Epod. 17-56 sq.

Sermonum Liber Alter. Ap. 21.

Serm. 2-3. Ap. 22. 'uter aedilis fueritve
vestrum praetor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.'
in cicere atque faba bona tu perdasque lupinis,
--- / --- / scilicet ut plausos quos fert
Agrippa feras tu, Serm. 2-3-180 sq.

Serm. 2-5. Ap. 23. tempore quo iuvenis Parthis horrendus, ab alto
demissum genus Aenea, tellure marique
magnus erit. Serm. 2-5-62 sq.

Serm. 2-6 Ap. 24. septimus octavo propior iam fugerit annus,
ex quo Maecenas me coepit habere suorum
in numero. Serm. 2-6-40 sq.

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'numquid de Dacis audisti? --- --- ---
--- 'militibus promissa Triquetra
praedia Caesar an est Itala tellure daturus?'
Serm. 2-6-53 sq.

Serm. 2-7 Ap. 25. laudas
--- --- et mores antiquae plebis, ---
--- / ---Romae rus optas; absentem rusticus urbem
tollis ad astra levis. Serm. 2-7-23 sq.

Tres Carminum Libri. Ap. 26.

Carm. 1-1. Ap. 27.

Carm. 1-2. Ap. 28. neu sinas Medos equitare inultos
te duce, Caesar. Carm. 1-2-51 sq.

Carm. 1-3. Ap. 29. navis quae tibi creditum
debes Vergilium; Carm. 1-3-5 sq.

Carm. 1-4. Ap. 30. O beate Sesti. Carm. 1-4-14.

Carm. 1-6. Ap. 31. nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei,
nec saevam Pelopis domum
conamur. Carm. 1-6-7 sq.

Carm. 1-9. Ap. 32.

Carm. 1-12 Ap. 33. crescit occulto velut arbor aevo
fama Marcellis: Carm. 1-12-45 sq.

Carm. 1-14 Ap. 34.

Carm. 1-15 Ap. 35.

Carm. 1-20 Ap. 36. datus in theatro
cum tibi plausus. Carm. 1-20-3 sq.

Carm. 1-21 Ap. 37. hic bellum lacrimosum hic miseram famem
pestemque a populo et principe Caesare.
Carm. 1-21-13 sq.

Carm. 1-22 Ap. 38. quale portentum --- / ---
nec Iubae tellus generat. Carm. 1-22-13 sq.

Carm. 1-23 Ap. 39.

Carm. 1-24 Ap. 40. ergo Quintilium perpetuos sopor
urget? Carm. 1-24-5 sq.

Carm. 1-26 Ap. 41. quid Tiridates terreat, unice
securus. Carm. 1-26-5.

Carm. 1-29 Ap. 42. Icci, beatis nunc Arabum invides
gazis et acrem militiam paros
non ante devictis Sabaeae
regibus horribilique Medo
nectis catenas? Carm. 1-29-1 sq.

Carm. 1-31 Ap. 43. Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
vates? Carm. 1-31-1 sq.

Carm. 1-35 Ap. 44. serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos
orbis Brittanos et iuvenem recens
examen Eois timendum
partibus Oceanoque rubro. Carm. 1-35-29 sq.

Carm. 1-37 Ap. 45. vix una sospes navis ab ignibus
mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
redegit in veros timores
Caesar ab Italia volantem. Carm. 1-37-13 sq.

Carm. 2-1 Ap. 46. quae caret ora cruore nostro?
sed ne relictis, Musa procax, iocis
Ceae retractes numera neniae,

mecum Dionaeo sub antro
quaere modos leviore plectro. Carm. 2-1-36 sq.

Carm. 2-4. Ap. 47. redditum Cyri solio Prahaten
dissidens plebi numero beatorum
eximit virtus. Carm. 2-2-17 sq.

Carm. 2-4. Ap. 48. Octavum trepidavit aetas
claudere lustrum. Carm. 2-4-23 sq.

Carm. 2-6. Ap. 49. --- regnata petam Laconi
rura Phalantho. ---
---- viridique certat
baca Venafro. Carm. 2-6-11 sq.

Carm. 2-7. Ap. 50. quis te redonavit Quiritem
dis patriis Italoque caelo. Carm. 2-7-3 sq.
longaque fessum militia. Carm. 2-7-11.
te rursus in bellum resorbens. Carm. 2-7-15.

Carm. 2-9. Ap. 51. Cantemus Augusti tropaea. Carm. 2-9-19.

Carm. 2-11 Ap. 52. Quid fellicosus Cantaber et Scythes.
Carm. 2-11-1

Carm. 2-12 Ap. 53. me dulcis dominae Musa Licymniae. Carm. 2-12-13

Pseudacron. Serv. 1-2-64. Lycimniae pro Terentiae et Malchinus --- pro Maecenas (posuit).

Carm. 2-13 Ap. 54. ille venena colcha
et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas
tractavit, agro qui statuit in meo
te triste lignum, te caducum
in domini caput immerentis. Carm. 2-13-8 sq.

Carm. 2-16 Ap. 55. otium bello furiosa Thrace
otium Medi pharetra decori. Carm. 2-16-5 sq.

Carm. 2-17 Ap. 56. me truncus inlapsus cerebro
sustulerat. Carm. 2-17-27 sq.

Carm. 3-3. Ap. 57. quos inter Augustus recumbens
purpureo bibet ore nectar. Carm. 3-3-11 sq.

Carm. 3-4. Ap. 58. visam Britannos hospitibus feros
et laetum equino sanguine concanum,
Carm. 3-4-33 sq.

Carm. 3-5. Ap. 59. Augustus adiectis Britannis
imperio gravibusque Persis. Carm. 3-5-3 sq.

Carm. 3-6. Ap. 60. donec templa refeceris
aedisque labentis deorum et
foeda nigro simulacra fumo. Carm. 3-6-2 sq.

Carm. 3-8. Ap. 61. Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis
--- / --- / --- / --- / ---
voveram dulcis epulas et album
Libero caprum prope funeratus
arboris ictu. Carm. 3-8-1 sq.
mitte civilis super orbe curas
occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen
Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
dissidet armis,
servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae
Cantaber sera domitus catena
iam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu
cedere campis. Carm. 3-8-17 sq.

Fasti.

Carm. 3-11 Ap. 62. quin et Ixion Tityosque voltu
risit invito; stetit urna paullum
sicca, dum grato Danai puellas
carmine mulces. Carm. 3-11-21.

Carm. 3-13 Ap. 63. cras donaberis haedo. Carm. 3-13-3.

Carm. 3-14 Ap. 64. Caesar Hispana repetit penatis
victor ab ora. Carm. 3-14-3 sq.

Carm. 3-19 Ap. 65. da lunae propere novae
da noctis mediae, da, puer, auguris
Murenae. Carm. 3-19-9 sq.

Carm. 3-24 Ap. 66.

Carm. 3-25 Ap. 67. dicam insigne, recens adhuc
indictum ore alio non secus in iugis.
Carm. 3-25-7 sq.

Carm. 3-28 Ap. 68. Testo quid potius die
Neptuni faciam? Carm. 3-28-1 sq.

Carm. 3-29 Ap. 69. tu civitatem quis deceat status
curas et urbi sollicitus times.
Carm. 3-29-25 sq.

Carm. 3-31 Ap. 70.

Liber Primus Epistularum Ap. 71.

Epist. 1-1 Ap. 72.

Epist. 1-2 Ap. 73. Troiani belli scriptorem, Maxime Lolli,
dum tu declamas Romae, Praeneste relegi:
Epist. 1-2-1 sq.

Epist. 1-3 Ap. 74. Iuli Flore quibus terrarum militet oris
Claudius Augusti privignus, scire laboro,
Thracane vos Hebrusque nivali compede vinctus.
Epist. 1-3-1 sq.

Epist. 1-4 Ap. 75. Albi nostrosum sermonum candide iudex.
Epist. 1-4-1.
inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras.
Epist. 1-4-12.

Epist. 1-5 Ap. 76. cras nato Caesare festus. Epist. 1-5-9.

Epist. 1-7 Ap. 77. Quinque dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum
Sextilem totum mendax desideror.
Epist. 1-7-1 sq.

Epist. 1-8 Ap. 78. oleamve momorderit aestus. Epist. 1-8-5
ut placeat iuveni percontare utque cohorti.
Epist. 1-8-14.

Epist. 1-9 Ap. 79. scribe tui gregis hunc et fortem crede
bonumque. Epist. 1-9-13.

Epist.1-12 Ap. 80. Cantaber Agrippae, claudi virtute Neronis
Armenius cecidit; ius imperiumque Phraates
Caesaris accepit genibus minor.
Epist. 1-12-26 sq.

Epist.1-13 Ap. 81. ut proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque,
Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vinni.
Epist. 1-13-1 sq.

Epist.1-14 Ap. 82. Spinas animone ego fortius an tu
evellas agro, et melior sit Horatius an res.
Epist. 1-14-4 sq.

Fasti.

ot tamen urges
iam pridem non tacta ligonibus arva bovemque
Epist. 1-14-26 sq.

Epist. 1-15 Ap. 83. Quae sit hiems Veliae, quod caelum, Vela, Salerni,
quorum hominum regio et qualis via (nam mihi Baias
Musa supervacuas Antonius, et tamen illis
me facit invisum.) Epist. 1-15-1 sq.

Epist. 1-16 Ap. 84.

Epist. 1-18 Ap. 85. denique saevam
militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti
sub duce qui templis Parthorum signa refigit.
Epist. 1-18-55 sq.

Epist. 1-19 Ap. 86.

Epist. 1-20 Ap. 87. me quater et undenos sciat inplevisse Decembris
collegam Lepidum quo dunit Laelius anno.
Epist. 1-20-26 sq.

Carmen Saeculare. Ap. 88

Liber Alter Epistularum. Ap. 89.

post sermones vero quosdam lectos nullam sui mentionem habitam ita sit quaestus: irasci me tibi scito, quod non in plerisque eiusmodi scriptis mecum potissimum loquaris. an vereris ne apud posteros infame tibi sit, quod videaris familiaris nobis esse? expressitque eclogam ad se, cuius initium est: cum tot sustineas etc. Sueton. ed. Vollmer. p. 6.

Epist. 2-1. Ap. 90. cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus
res Italas armis tuteris. Epist. 2-1-1 sq.

Epist. 2-2. Ap. 91. ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus?
singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes;
--- tendunt extorquere poemata.
Epist. 2-2-54 sq.

Epist. ad Pisones. Ap. 92.

Carminum Liber Quartus. Ap. 93. coegerit propter hoc tribus carminum libris ex longo intervallo quartum addere.
Sueton. ed. Vollmer. p. 6.

Carm. 4-1. Ap. 94. Desine dulcium
mater saeva Cupidinum
circa lustra decem flectere ---
Carm. 4-1-4 sq.

Carm. 4-2. Ap. 95. concines laetosque dies et Urbis
publicum ludum super inpetrato
fortis Augusti reditu forumque
litibus orbum. Carm. 4-2-43 sq.

Carm. 4-4 Ap. 96. videre Raetis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici. Carm. 4-4-17 sq.

Carm. 4-5. Ap. 97. custos gentis, abes iam nimium diu;
Carm. 4-5-2.

Carm. 4-6. Ap. 98. nupta iam dices, 'Ego dis amicum,
saculo festas referente luces,
reddidi carmen docilis modorum
vatis Horati.' Carm. 4-6-41 sq.

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Carm. 4-9	Ap. 99.	
Carm. 4-11	Ap. 100.	idus tibi sunt agendae qui dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem. Carm. 4-11-14 sq.
Carm. 4-14	Ap. 101.	Vindelici didicere nuper quid Marte posses. Carm. 4-14-8 sq.
Carm. 4-15	Ap. 102.	Ianium Quirini clausit. Carm. 4-15-9 custode rerum Caesare non furor civilis aut vis exigit otium Carm. 4-15-17 sq.

Appendix.

1. This book of Satires is the first published work of Horace. (Sat. 1-4-71 sq). The two books of satire were published separately as is indicated by Sat. 1-10-92. and also by the fact that there is no time relation between the satires of the two books. The earliest of the satires of the second book is doubtless the third written in 35 B. C. Therefore the first book must have been published before 33 B. C., also after 37 B. C. because the friendly relation between Horace and Maecenas has been well established in the first book, Sat. 1-5, 6, 9, 10. The date is probably somewhere near 34 B. C.
2. The date of the first satire can only be placed after 38 B. C. See Ap. 24.
3. Satire 1-2 was doubtless written before 38 B. C. as there is no mention of Maecenas.
4. This was written after 38 B. C. but closely connected with the second as Tigellius is still fresh in his memory.
5. Satire 1-4-92 was copied from Sat. 1-2-27 thus fixing it later than Sat. 1-2.
6. Maecenas Cocceius and Pollio were sent to Brundisium where Antony was (App. BK. V- 93) to make peace between him and Octavius in the year 37 B. C. This Satire is a discription of that journey.
7. Written after Horace met Maecenas. If Tillius came back during the amnesty of 39 B. C. he could not have become praetor before 36 B. C thus placing this satire after that date.
8. This is not one of the early satires.
9. This satire is written about the time Maecenas built his new home on the Esquiline. The exact date is unknown.
10. After 37 B. C.
11. Shortly before the publication of this book. See Ap. 1.
12. The ninth epode is the latest of this collection written (31 B. C.) and the book was doubtless published soon after this, probably early in 30 B. C. Epod. 14-5 indicates that he had been frequently urged to publish it by Maecenas.
13. The date of this epode falls in 31 B. C. when Ceasar was setting out against Antony (Dio L-11.)
14. The subject matter would seem to indicate that this was written shortly after Horace received his Sabine estate (33 B. C.)? See note 2 page 9
15. After a brief cessation of the civil wars in 39 B. C. war again broke out between Octavius and Pompey (Dio XLVIII -37;) (App. BK. V-74.) At this time this epode was written.
16. Written when the news of the victory at Actium Sept. 2nd 31 B. C. had reached Rome.
17. This is doubtless one of the early epodes written when Horace was still troubled with financial difficulties.
18. This epode was written shortly before the publication of the epodes.
19. The tone of the entire epode and particularly of v. 37 sq. indicate that it was written soon after his return to Rome and before he had met Maecenas 42-38 B. C. Virgil in ecl. 4-21 sq. 'ipsae lacte donum deferent distenta capellae ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones', has used the same expressions as Horace

in Epod. 16-37, 49, 50. That Virgil copied from Horace is explained by the fact that he wished to compliment a promising beginner. Virgil's eclogues were published 39 B. C. placing this at least as early as 40 B. C.
20. This reference to Canidia here points to the earlier Sat. 1-8
21. The earliest dated Satire of this book is the third, written 33 B. C. The fifth is the latest which can be definitely dated and was written 30 B. C. There are no indications that any of the satires were written after this date and therefore the book was doubtless published about this time.
22. This is a reference to the edileship of Agrippa in 33 B. C.
23. This is a reference to Octavius victor at Actium. It is written after the battle and not later than 30 B. C. for in that year when Octavius returned to Rome the expected outbreak with the Parthians was put off.
24. It was feared that the Dacians were in league with Antony and would attack Italy from the north. After Antony's death this was no longer feared. v. 54 sq. refers to the assignment of lands which actually took place upon Octavius' return to Rome. Therefore this is dated 31 B. C. and fixes the year in wich Horace met Maecenas at 38 B. C.
25. These are humorous references to Satires 2-2 and 2-6 therefore written after 31 B. C.
26. Epist. 1-13 portrays Vinius setting out with the published books of odes and is dated 22 B. C. See Ap. 81. Therefore they were published before this date. Marcellus who died at the end of 23 B. C. must have been alive still else Horace would not have spoken as he does in Carm. 1-12-44 sq. Likewise L. Licinius Murena, a brother-in-law of Maecenas, Carm. 2-10 and 3-19, who was found to be guilty of conspiracy in the second half of 23 B. C would not have been mentioned thus if the odes had been published after the discovery of the conspiracy.
27. This, being the introductory poem, was written just before the publication of the three books. 23 B. C.
28. This reference shows that Octavius had been victorius in the east. The ode was composed in the winter of 28-27 when Octavius was reported to be desirous of returning to priBat life. (Dio LIII -2-10,)to show that he was needed as ruler of his people. v. 13, 'vidimus flavom Tiberim retortis' is a reference to an event of 43 B. C. Dio XLV -17, when Horace was at Athens and therefore could not have seen it himself.
29. This can not refer to the last journey of Virgil 19 B. C. because the date of publication forbids and because there is no reference to Virgil's latest work the Aeneid.
30. L. Sestius Quirinus was consul in the second half of 23 B. C. This ode was therefore written just before the publication.
31. This is a reference to the Thyestes of L. Varius Rufus (Quint. 10-1-98) which was performed in 29 B. C. The ode was doubtless written very soon after this play was presented.
32. The ode is similar to the earlier Epod. 13 and is one of the early attempts at this new style of poetry.
33. 'crescit fama' is a reference to the engagement of Marcellus to Julia, daughter of Augustus 24 B. C.
34. The subject matter may refer to the outbreak of the war

Appendix.

between Antony and Octavius 31 B. C. altho it is not at all certain.
35. The trochaic v. 36 would seem to indicate an early composition.
36. This event happened in the year 30 B. C. the same year that Horace escaped from under a falling tree. See Ap. 61. And therefore this ode can be dated after that year.
37. In 24 B. C. there was a failure of crops followed by a famine in the next year. (Vell. II-94). Also in 23 Augustus suffered from a severe illness (Dio LIII-28). These are apparently the events referred to in the ode.
38. In 25 B. C the younger Juba was made governor of Mauretania (Marquardt Staatsverw. I-523). This may be a reference to him or to the elder Juba.
39. The abundance of epithets, the vocalization of v in silvae and the use of hiatus point to an early composition.
40. Quintilius Varus, according to Hieronymus, died in the year of Abraham 1992, or 24-23 B. C.
41. Tiridates king of the Parthians was overthrown in 27 B. C. by Phraates and fled to Rome. The date of this ode is after that event. (Justin XLII-5; Dio LI-18; Mommsen's Mon. Anc. p. 135.) It may possibly refer to the later event when Augustus was asked to return Tiridates to Phraates in 23 B. C. (Dio LIII-33.)
42. In 25 B. C. under the leadership of Aelius Gallus the expedition referred to above was started (Strabo XVI-780 sq.). In the next year it was wholly abandoned (Mommsen's Mon. Anc. p. 106). Therefore the ode was written before this event in 25 B. C.
43. In Oct. 28 B. C. the temple of Apollo was completed which Octavius had begun eight years before. The temple was dedicated in Oct. 28 B. C. and this ode is written in honor of this event.
44. In the summer of 27 B. C. Augustus left Rome intending to go to Britian (Dio LIII-22.) In 26 B. C. the army for the eastern expedition was being raised thus placing the ode in this year.
45. This is dated after the death of Antony and Cleopatra 30 B.C.
46. It is doubtful whether this was written shortly after the battle of Actium or shortly before the publication of the book, probably the former.
47. In 27 B. C. Phraates recovered the throne and was guilty of many outrages. Justin. XLII-5.
48. Horace being 40 yrs. old dates this in 25 B. C.
49. Carm. 3-5-55 repeats similar phrases and is closely connected with this one. The former was written 27-26 B. C. and it seems probable that this was written about the same time.
50. Pompeius Varus had not returned to Rome after the battle of Philippi but had joined in some other military service (v. 13) in distant lands as is indicated in v. 3ff. He doubtless returned to Rome under the amnesty of 29 B. C. (Vell. II-86). Therefore the date would fall in this year or shortly after.
51. After 27 B. C. when Octavius was given the title of Augustus.
52. From 26-24 B. C. Augustus was in Spain on a military expedition. This seems to be a reference to that time.
53. If Pseudacron is right here then doubtless Maecenas has already married Terentia. The year is not definitely known but is placed from 29-25 B. C.
54. Carm. 3-8 records the celebration of the escape from this

danger and was written in Mar. 29 B. C. The event itself took place in the preceding year. See Ap. 61.
55. Thrace in 27 B. C. was being subdued by M. Licinius Crassus. (Dio LI-23-26) (CIL. I p. 471). For the Medes see Ap. 47. From these facts this ode would seem to have been written early in 27 B. C.
56. After 30 B. C. See Ap. 54.
57. Soon after Octavius received the title of Augustus 27 B. C.
58. In 26 B. C. Augustus planned an expedition against the Britons who had refused to come to terms but was detained by the revolt of certain tribes in Spain. (Dio LIII-25). By connecting these two peoples Horace seems to be referring to this time.
59. When Augustus left Rome to go to Britain (Dio LIII-22) 27-26 B. C.
60. Augustus rebuilt or repaired eighty-two temples after his victory at Actium (Mommsen. Mon. Anc. V-17); (Suet. Aug. 30). He also ordered private people to rebuild their temples or did so himself in some cases. (Dio LIII-2) These events are about the year 28 B. C.
61. Cotiso king of the Dacians or Getae was killed by Crassus in 29 B. C. (Dio LI-22) during the war lasting from 30-28 B. C. (Dio LI-23-26) The Cantabrians were conquered about this time either by Statilius Taurus (Dio LI-20) or by Calvisius Sabinus (CIL. I. p. 478) All events mentioned point to the year 29 B. C. and according to v. 2 on the first of March. It is also the year following his escape from the falling tree v. 6.
62. This ode treats of the figures in Hades the same as Carm. 2-13-33 but the figures are different in each ode. Since the Danaaeare necessary in Carm. 3-11 it would seem that Horace wrote this first and in Carm. 2-13 written later avoided using these. Since Carm. 2-13 was written in 30 B. C. this would then come earlier than that.
63. The evening before the festival of the Fontanella on Oct. 13. (Varro I-1-4-22) The year is not indicated.
64. Augustus returned to Rome 24 B. C. after a long absence in Spain. (Dio LIII-28)
65. Written before the disgrace of Murena in 23 B. C.
66. This is similar in tone to Epodes 9 and 16 and would therefore seem to have been composed early.
67. This would infer that Octavius had only recently been honored with the title of Augustus.
68. The Neptunalia were celebrated on the 23rd of July. CIL. I p. 378. The year is not indicated.
69. Maecenas was greatly occupied with state cares during the absence of Augustus. This may refer to the absence of Augustus beginning in the fall of 27 B. C.
70. As the epilogue to the odes this was composed in 23 B. C.
71. The epilogue to this book was written last and when Horace was 44 yrs. old, that is between Dec. 8, 21 B. C.-20 B. C. Epistle 12 was written after harvest time of 20 B. C. however, thus indicating that Epistle 20 the last was written late in 20 B. C. doubtless shortly before publication.
72. This is the introduction to this book just as Carm. 1-1 is and was doubtless written 20 B. C.

Appendix.

73. This is addressed to a young friend while Horace is at the sea shore perhaps in the late fall of 22 B. C. the year in which he spent so much of his time at his farm on account of ill health, see Ap. 77
74. In 21 B. C. Tiberius was at the head of the expedition thru Macedonia to Syria. Suet. Tib. 14. The reference to this event fixes the date of this Epistle.
75. This was doubtless written in 20 B. C. just before the death of Tibullus when he may have been worried and ill.
76. The birthday of Augustus was the 23rd of Sept. Porphyrio suggests that this refers to the birthday of Julius Ceasar on the 11th of July but at this time the Ludi Romani were celebrated so that Torquatus would hardly have been excessively busy at such a time as v. 30 indicates.
77. Horace having published his books of odes spent the winter at the sea shore and the next summer 22 B. C. he spent the month of August on his farm doubtless still more or less indisposed.
78. In the summer (v. 5.) either of the year 21 B. C. when Tiberius set out for Syria see Ap. 74. or in the following summer.
79. This is addressed to Tiberius asking him to take Septimius as one of his companions referring to the expedition of 21 B. C.
80. In 21 B. C. Agrippa went to Spain to subdue again the revolting Cantabrians and this was doubtless completed 20 B. C. King Artaxias of Armenia surrendered to Tiberius without a struggle in 20 B. C. (Dio LIV-9) (Tac. An. II-3). Phraates, king of the Parthians returned the Roman standards and promised allegiance to Rome in 20 B. C.
81. The 'volumina' refers to his odes recently published which Horace is sending by Vinnius to Augustus overland v. 10. Augustus in 22 B. C. left Rome and went to Sicily and from there to the east. Consequently he must have been still in Sicily at this time (v. 10) placing the date as 22 B. C.
82. This epistle was doubtless written in early spring or summer. Horace is in a rather cheerful state of mind also. Therefore it is hardly possible that this was written in the same year as Epist. 1-7, but possibly the next spring.
83. Antonius Musa had cured Augustus of a serious illness in 23 B. C. by a cold bath treatment but at the end of the same year had caused the death of Marcellus by the same treatment. (Dio LIII-30.) Horace must have followed the advice of this doctor while he was still enjoying his reputation gained by curing Augustus and therefore must have spent the winter 23-22 B. C. at the sea shore.
84. This may have been written about the same time as Epist. 1-7 while out on his farm 22 B. C.
85. 20 B. C. see Ap. 80.
86. From the subject matter this seems to have been written shortly before publication.
87. Lollius and Lepidus were consuls in 21 B. C. This was written shortly before Dec. 8, 20 B. C. see Ap. 71.
88. In 17 B. C. the Secular Festival was celebrated by Augustus for which Horace composed this hymn. See Th. Mommsen (Ephem. Epigr. VIII) also Note 1, page 1.

Appendix.

89. Epist. 2-1 is the later of the two epistles of this book and probably the book was published soon after this was written in 14 B. C.
90. This refers to the time when Augustus was waging war with the Alpine tribes of the North 15-14 B. C. Vahlen Monatsber. der Berl. Ak. 1878-p. 692 fg.
91. Written to Julius Florus one of the young men who accompanied Tiberius in 22-21 B. C. to whom Horace had not written for some time. He indicates v. 54 that he has not yet commenced writing odes again so this was doubtless written the year before the Carmen Saeculare in 18 B. C.
92. Porphyrio says this refers to L. Calpurnius Piso who died 32 A. D. (Tac. ann. VI-10) Since he was 41 yrs. old at Horace's death he might have had sons old enough to be called iuvenes, altho it is not very probable. Porphyrio may be wrong however and Horace may be addressing his friend Cn. Piso whose oldest son was consul in 7 B. C. Then the remark in Suetonius saying that Augustus had found fault with Horace because he had not been mentioned by Horace in certain of his 'sermones' may be explained by the fact that Horace composed the Epistle 2-2 to Florus and this one to the Pisos about the same time 18 B. C. and after Augustus' remonstrance added Epist. 2-1.
93. This book of odes was doubtless begun because of the new impulse received when writing the Secular Hymn. The latest is the fifteenth ode written shortly after the return of Aug. in 13 B. C.
94. Horace indicates that he was about 50 yrs. old and therefore this ode was written somewhere near 15 B. C.
95. Augustus had been absent in Gaul since 16 B. C. and the senate had decreed 14 B. C. that an altar should be placed in the senate chamber and games celebrated for the return of Augustus. (Dio LIV-25.)
96. In 15 B. C. the Rhaetians and Vindelici were conquered by Drusus and Tiberius (Dio LIV-22.)
97. Written shortly before the return of Augustus from Gaul 13 B. C.
98. Written in 17 B. C. when Horace had been asked by Augustus to write the Secular Hymn.
99. M. Lollius who was defeated in 16 B. C. by the Sygambri (Dio LIV-20) is defended in this ode by Horace. It was doubtless written in the same year while he was still suffering from the disgrace of the defeat.
100. The year of this ode is not known.
101. Written the year after the Vindelici were conquered. see Ap. 96.
102. At a time of peace (v. 9) when the temple of Janus was closed doubtless after the return of Augustus 13 B. C.

Fasti.

Anni A. Chr. N.	
65, Dec. 8.	Birth of Horace.
44	Horace joined army of Brutus at Athens where he had been attending school for some time.
42.	The Battle of Philippi ends the military career of Horace.
41.	Horace returned to Rome.
40.	Epode 16.?
40-39.	Serm. 1-2.
38.	Horace was introduced to Maecenas. Epode 7.
38-34.	Serm. 1-1, 3, 4, 8, 9, Epode 17.
37.	Journey to Brundisium. Serm. 1-5.
36-34.	Serm. 1-6.
35-34.	Publication of the first book of satires. Serm. 1-10.
34-33.	Horace receives his Sabine estate.
33.	Epode 2, Serm. 2-3.
31.	Epodes 1, 9, Serm. 2-6, Carm. 1-14?
30.	Publication of epodes and second book of satires.? Horace narrowly escapes from under a falling tree. Epode 14, Serm. 2-5, 7, Carm. 1-37, 2-13, 3-11.
30-29.	Carm. 1-9, 15, 23.(?)
30-25.	Carm. 1-2, 6, 20.
29.	Carm. 2-7, 3-8.
29-28.	Carm. 1-6
29-23.	Carm. 2-12.
28.	Carm. 1-31, 3-6.
28-27.	Carm. 1-2.
27.	Carm. 2-2, 16, 3-3, 25.
27-26.	Carm. 2-6, 3-5
27-23.	Carm. 2-9.
26.	Carm. 1-35.
26-24.	Carm. 2-11.
25.	Carm. 1-22 (?), 29, 25.
24.	Carm. 1-12, 3-4, 14.
23.	First three books of odes published. Carm. 1-1, 4, 21, Carm. 3-30.
23-22.	Epist. 1-15.
22.	Epist. 1-7, 13, 16.
21.	Epist. 1-3, 9, 14 (?).
21-20.	Epist. 1-8.
20.	First book of epistles published. Epist. 1-1, 4, 12, 18, Epist. 1-19, 20.
18.	Epist. 2-2 (?)
18-17.	De Arte Poetica.
17.	Carmen Saeculare. Carm. 4-6.
16.	Carm. 4-9.
15.	Carm. 4-1, 4.
14.	Second book of epistles published. Epist. 2-1, Carm. 4-2, 14.
13.	Fourth book of odes published. Carm. 4 — 15.
8. Nov. 27.	Death of Horace.

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